

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. FRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

To Correspondents.
We do not take of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Taylor is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His name will be acknowledged by us, still further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent at Prescott, Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Brown & Larson are our authorized agents in Chicago—154 Randolph street.

The Consummation of Treason

South Carolina has at last consummated her treason against the United States Government, and is now out of the Union, if the mere fact of her having passed a secession ordinance will absolve her connection with the Government. She has done that which will disgrace her in the eyes of the whole civilized world and cling to her history as long as time shall last. We do not envy her her position, but rather sympathize with her in the misfortune she has allowed the hot-heads to bring upon her.

We now look with great anxiety to see what will be the next step in the secession programme. To see whether the State of South Carolina dare interfere with any of the United States laws. If an attempt is made to take Fort Moultrie, or to interfere with the collection of the revenue at Charleston, war is inevitable, and for one we say, let it come, and let every man who has had a hand in this treason against our country be made an example of, as was John Brown in Virginia.

We are not a believer in peaceable secession, unless it is with the consent of a majority of the States of the Union. We know of no other way of peaceably seceding from the United States. If South Carolina has the right of going out of the Union at will, every State has the same right, and our Government is just no Government at all. For these, and many other reasons, we want to see South Carolina forced to stay in the Union. It must be done in order to test the stability of our Government, and the present is just as good a time to settle the question as four, or ten, or even fifty years hence, for it must ultimately be settled.

P. S. From additional news received since the above was in type, it will be seen that Major Anderson, with his small force, has abandoned Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumpter. Both Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickney were occupied on the night of the 28th, by the troops of South Carolina, and on the 29th the Palmetto flag supplanted the Star Spangled Banner on the battlements of old Moultrie.

It is thought that Major Anderson, in removing his command to Fort Sumter, acted under the instructions of the President, whose policy is to avoid a collision with the South Carolinians. Gen. Scott is reported to have declared that in a strategic point of view the movement is wise and expedient.

Fort Sumpter lies nearer the ocean than any of the other Forts; is built up out of the sea, and is considered impregnable to land attack, while the others are not.

And now comes the tug of war. The Forts must be re-taken or the Administration must acknowledge that South Carolina rightfully holds them. For one we shall not attempt to predict the result of the conflict, but fear that blood will be spilled before it is ended.

Compromises.

Compromises seem to be the order of day. There is scarcely a member of Congress, on the opposition side, but what has some method of saving the Union. In all of these compromises, however, we have failed to see anything that looks like concession from the Democrats. They want the Republicans to guarantee the protection of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, to rigidly enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, and to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills of the Northern States—in fact to concede that in electing Lincoln and Hamlin they have done a great wrong. This is the only basis upon which they are willing to settle the difficulties between the two sections, and we are glad to notice that the Republican members of Congress scent at the idea of compromising the matter in any such way—in fact are not willing to compromise at all. Lincoln and Hamlin have been elected President and Vice President by a majority of the people of the United States, and the people are determined that they shall

hold their offices without bartering away their honor. The Republican party having made a Platform at Chicago last June, and elected their men on it, are bound to stand on it to the last. Read what Senator Wade, of Ohio, in a recent speech in the Senate, said about compromises:

"As to compromises, I supposed we had agreed that the day of compromises was at an end. The most solemn we have made has been violated, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate, one of considerable antiquity was swept away from our statute book; and when in the minority I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that it was a sacred compact between sections—what was the cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromises. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think that hardly any two members of the Democratic party could look each other in the face and say 'compromise' without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had is absolutely ridiculous. What are we to compromise? I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the Republican party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made, and we went to the people with it; and, although usually in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the Government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about; and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best—and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you our candidates must be inaugurated and administer the government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that, we have no government, but anarchy intervenes, and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet-anchor of Liberty, whenever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly given shall rule. I know not what other ways may, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us."

The above is the right kind of talk, and in our humble belief a majority of the Republican party entertain the same opinion. This question may as well be settled now as at any future time, for settled it must be. If a compromise is made now, new ones will have to be made after every Presidential election, and for one we do not wish to see it done.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Now, What Next?

MEN OF THE NORTH SEE THIS.

The Richmond Enquirer of December 18th, at the close of a leading editorial article headed "Negotiation, not Legislation," holds the following extraordinary language, to which we invite the careful attention of Mr. Lincoln's friends in Illinois and the whole Northwest. It is, we think, the most deliberately atrocious and infernally wicked article that ever appeared in the American newspaper press. It would be charitable to suppose that the writer was drunk when he penned it; but all the Enquirer's utterances now-a-days are so inflammable, treasonable and suggestive of assassination, that that supposition is forbidden unless we choose to believe that the journal in question has an editor who is, unlike other drunkards, without lucid intervals between his cups. If we are to assume that this is the deliberate voice of the State of Virginia, and that any portion of its Washington programme is to be carried out, it is time for the firelocks which did service at Bunker Hill and subsequently saved the South from subjugation, to be taken down and burned up, to the end that this government may not be overthrown and an oligarchy set up on its ruins, without a struggle at least as earnest and as long as that which brought it into being. The following is the article to which we refer.

"This matter comes home to Virginia, in the disposition of Fort Moultrie—Shall the fortress remain in the hands of our enemies?—a depot for troops, arms and munitions of war for the subjugation of the people of Virginia. These are questions which to the people of Virginia are becoming more and more important as the 4th of March approaches—and which we fear must be determined by a bloody conflict, unless the present administration shall preserve the peace by depriving the Federal Government of all power to attempt coercion. Should Mr. Buchanan deliver over to the States all the Forts, &c., situated within them, thus depriving the Black Republicans of

all means of provoking a conflict—the States will by negotiation among themselves, adjust all differences, and final result may result from the negotiation. But to deliver over to Lincoln the defenses of the States is to offer him opportunities of aggression, and to aid in producing civil war. It is the duty of every patriot to embarrass the new administration at every point; to deprive those who have produced the present state of affairs of all means to further involve the country in a civil war. The inauguration should be prevented by Maryland, and, if necessary, Virginia should aid her. All financial and should be withheld, the army and navy should be so distributed according to the birth-place and predilections of officers, that the Federal Government, emasculated and shorn of power, may be unable to involve the country in civil war. The financial depression will be sufficient incentive to the States to quietly harmonize and adjust matters; and, in restoring peace, the power of the Federal Government would be restored.

"Negotiations should be commenced immediately, and by the Northern States. They should invite conference and provide for all the States uniting in consultation; let them say to Mr. Lincoln, remain away from Washington City; you shall not precipitate civil war by presenting yourself to an outraged people; remain at home until the States have restored peace by calm negotiation. And if Mr. Lincoln should attempt to be inaugurated, let the consequences be on his head and those of his friends who may come to witness the scene."

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Reporter:
Permit us through the medium of your paper to express our hearty thanks to our numerous friends, to whom we were indebted for our donation visit on last Thursday evening, and also to the Lady's Benevolent Society for their gift of one-half of the funds in their treasury. These kind remembrances of our friends did not close with that evening and the visit. We had another mark of their regard on Saturday afternoon which was a most grateful surprise. We hope ever to bear in mind these tokens of an appreciating people, and by them be induced more faithfully and earnestly to labor for their eternal welfare.

A. M. TORBET,
C. M. TORBET.

Taylor Falls, Dec. 31, 1860.

LETTER.—We observe that Messrs. Smith & Whittings are driving an extensive business this winter in rafting sawed lumber at the eddy, a short distance from town. At the present time they have in their employ from 15 to 20 teams hauling the lumber from their saw mill, at Balsam Lake, Wis. They will raft a million feet during the winter.

Hos. E. D. WINTROP, our Representative, left for St. Paul yesterday morning. The Legislature convenes next Tuesday, the 8th inst., and will remain in session but sixty days.

SNOW.—Since our last issue, snow has fallen to the depth of three or four inches, and sleighing is now excellent.

SCARCELY a day passes but what five or six teams pass through our town loaded with supplies for the pioneers.

The board of County Commissioners met on the 1st inst. We shall give a report of their doings next week.

The Town Council meets on Monday next, at which time the officers chosen at the recent election, will be sworn in.

New Year's passed off very quietly in this town.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Holman for a late St. Paul paper.

Early History.

It appears that an election was held throughout the County, after the adoption of the Constitution, for State officers for Wisconsin. This seems rather comical, that the portion of Wisconsin which had been dismembered, should vote for a State ticket, in which they had no voice. The delta of country lying between the Mississippi and the St. Croix Rivers, continued to live under the Wisconsin territorial laws. (They had no other law.) On the 20th of January, 1847, Stephen A. Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported in favor of organizing the proposed new Territory, to be called Itasca. On the 17th of February following, a discussion arose in the Senate of the United States, in relation to the name. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, proposed Chippewa. Mr. Thomson, of Mississippi, disliked all Indian names, and recommended the name of Jackson, and Mr. Houston favored Washington. All these names were rejected. On the last day of the session the bill was called up, and laid on the table.

At a large public meeting held in Stillwater, August 26th, 1848, in pursuance of a previous call, measures were taken for a Territorial organization. John Catlin, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, was present, having made Stillwater his temporary residence. The other Territorial

officers all being residents of the State of Wisconsin, the duty devolved upon Mr. Catlin, as acting Governor, to provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress. Hon. John H. Sweeney the previous Delegate having resigned. Mr. Catlin issued a proclamation ordering a special election to be held on the 20th of September. The result of this election was another comical affair. Henry H. Sibley, a resident of Mendota, Iowa Territory, was elected Delegate to represent the Territory of Wisconsin in Congress. Doubts were entertained of the admission of Mr. Sibley, not on the ground that he was a citizen of Iowa Territory, but on the principle of re-organizing the Territory of Wisconsin. The fact of a portion of the Territory seceding and forming for themselves a State government, did not, and Congress so decided, deprive the remaining portion of Wisconsin Territory from asserting her rights, and Hon. Henry H. Sibley took his seat as delegate on the 15th of January, 1849. On the 3d of March, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota was organized. June 1st, 1849, Hon. Alexander Ramsey issued his proclamation declaring the Territory fully organized. "The first Board of officers appointed by Government were, Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, Governor; C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, of Tennessee, Chief Justice; David Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and B. B. Meeker, of Kentucky, Associate Judges; Josiah L. Taylor, of Minnesota, Marshal; Henry L. Moss, of Minnesota, United States District Attorney.

Hon. H. H. Sibley was retiring in his zeal. He labored indefatigably for the interests of the infant Territory, establishing land districts, obtaining appropriations for roads and other purposes.

The Sheriff of St. Croix County, in compliance with a requirement in the organic act, was ordered to take a census, the result of which was 4680 souls.—St. Croix Falls precinct, (now Chisago County,) had 16 inhabitants. Gov. Ramsey districted the Territory for members of the Legislature. At the first election, the territory now embraced in Chisago County, was included in the 4th Council District. David B. Loomis, of Marine, was elected Councilor, and Henry N. Setzer, of Snake River, was elected Representative.

(To be continued.)

Chisago County.

TOWN OF CHISAGO LAKE.

This town in point of fertility and adaptedness to agricultural purposes, is surely second to none in the county. It has a hardy and industrious population of three hundred and twenty-four persons, all of whom, with but a few exceptions are Swedes, having represented in their statement fifty-seven farms, the aggregate productions of which averages in value to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars each, thus indicating the farms to be generally small; which it is useless to observe is the case. This town consists of township 34 in Range 20; is very heavily timbered, with no streams traversing it of any importance, save one of the small branches of the Sunrise, which touches on its northern border. It has quite an extensive lake surface, consisting of the northern part of Chisago Lake, of which it has about four square miles of surface, and Sunrise Lake of which it has about two square miles. Chisago Lake is a very large body of water, but very crooked, and forms numerous coves, and contains the privileges for water very convenient for farms. Sunrise Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and the settlement around it is thick and thriving. This "horde" of Scandinavians are showing themselves to be about as fatal to the unsullied forests, and untitled soil, as they were to the existence of the old Roman Empire. And the value and importance attached to agriculture by their own great Gustavus Vasa seems to have been clung to with a pertinacious tenacity by them, as if their greatest and most sacred tradition. This town contains the County Seat of Chisago County, as decided by a vote of the county at the last general election. But the lofty domes, towers, minarets and towers of the county building fail to appear in the distance as one approaches the equable limits of Center City. It is said, as to the removal of the archives of the County, the present officers object, and will "show cause," "let it appear so, make your vanishing line." The variety in the products included in the statement of this town, is probably greater than that of any other town in the county. It is as follows:

No. of acres cultivated.....191
Value of implements.....\$2,150
Cash value of farms.....\$20,070
Bushels of Wheat.....152
" " Rye.....126
" " Oats.....2,042
" " Corn.....1,081
Bushels of Buckwheat.....25
" Beans.....198
Barley.....578

Bushels Potatoes.....3506
Pounds of Butter.....1731
Cheese.....866
Gross Suet No. of pounds.....59
Tons of Hay.....406
Pounds of Maple Sugar.....61
Gallons of Maple Molasses.....141
No. of Horses.....9
" Mules.....111
" Work Oxen.....87
" Other Cattle.....135
" Sheep.....129
" Swine.....29
Value of live stock.....\$288
Value of animals slaughtered.....\$2843
Pounds of Tobacco.....116
Pounds Wool.....545

The above, with the 20 per cent. which in every town is unrepresented, is probably the best statement that will be given, everything being considered.

Items of News.

The New York Evening Post is informed that a petition is being circulated in that city praying President Buchanan to resign—a more patriotic act than the republic has a right to expect from him. The Post is of the opinion that Mr. Breckinridge, the late candidate of the disunionists, would be preferable to Mr. Buchanan, and adds: "At all events if petitioning will make Buchanan resign, let him be petitioned, even though no one should succeed him. The vacant chair of Gov. Jackson has more authority and more manly courage and more statesmanship in it than a wilderness of James Buchanan's."

The total number of votes cast in the city of Charleston, in the election of delegates to the Secession Convention, was 3,721. The clerks, as the election was held to be important, made a desperate effort and contrived to count the votes and make a return in four days, and on the fifth day the enterprising press of the city published the result. Of the 3,731 votes R. B. Rhet, Sen., received 2,124. So there were nearly sixteen hundred Charlestonians who did not give the most conspicuous of the Mercury clique an endorsement.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Post says: The largest sum ever paid at one time by a single person or firm to one newspaper, for advertising, has just been paid to the Tribune by H. C. Spaulding, who has given an order to insert an advertisement of one column in length, to appear in each of the daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions of the Tribune, during the year commencing Nov. 12, 1861. The price paid is over thirty-one thousand dollars.

Is the Memphis market cotton is a drug. The accumulation of the staple at that point alone is estimated to be three millions of dollars. Not a bale of it can be moved. The Banks refused to expand, and as a consequence the cotton sticks. This stage of things is the natural result of threats of secession.

The Secessionists of Georgia are trying to put down Alexander H. Stephens, by calling him "an Abolitionist." That is their trump card. In a communication in the Atlanta Intelligencer, the writer gives it as his deliberate opinion that Stephens is "conscientiously and at heart an Abolitionist."

The Chinese have captured the Correspondent of the London Times who accompanied the Peking exhibition. It is feared that his life will be sacrificed. If he escapes he will have material for an interesting letter—which is a journalistic view of the matter.

The Hartford Times says that Colt's pistol factory is now driving to its full capacity. Three hundred pistols are turned out daily, finished and complete. Sharp's rifle factory is also full of business and hard at work to meet the large orders.

The Cattle Commissioners in Massachusetts have issued a circular, in which they express the belief that the disease called "pleuro-pneumonia," is exterminated, and recommends the passage of a law by Congress regulating the importation of cattle.

The Troy (N. Y.) Whig says that Gen. Wool advised Gen. Cass, some weeks ago, that the first duty of the Government was the arming of Fort Moultrie. Gen. Wool, is a gallant soldier and a staunch friend of the Union.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner says: "We have heard of a project among some Union men to buy Wheeland from Mr. Buchanan, and ask as a special favor that he never return to Lancaster county again."

The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is no doubt that Cushing will be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Daniel.

The National Intelligencer pronounces all the Northern Personal Liberty laws constitutional, except those of Vermont and Wisconsin.

The Richmond Enquirer urges the city of New York to withdraw from the Union, and become a free city.

The New York city police force is to be increased to 1,800 men.

LATEST NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Postoffice. At 5 o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pickney. A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie were taken possession of by the South Carolina Military last night. Capt. Humphreys still holds possession of the Arsenal, Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the state to hold peaceable possession of the e Ports for the purpose of protecting the government property.—Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peacefully surrendered. There was no collision and none was anticipated when the troops left the city for the Ports. The excitement is subsiding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and castle Pickney, reached the administration while in Cabinet meeting to-day. The commissioners from South Carolina are in conference with them.—The commissioners demand that the troops be withdrawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

Gen. Scott declares that Col. Anderson's movement at Charleston, had been made without consultation with him and whether in accordance with instructions from the President, he could not say. He considered the move a strategic point of view. Major Anderson had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position which he could maintain—which not the case at Fort Moultrie, where his small force could have been over-run in a short time.

It remains to be seen whether Major Anderson has acted under orders or upon his own responsibility.

It has been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of the Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the personal liberty bills, if the south is disposed to meet the concession proposed. The Republicans contend that these laws can only be repealed through a determination to reject all compromises.

It is understood that Governor Brown of Georgia has solicited from the Secretary of War and the War Department a year's leave of absence for Col. Hardee, European commandant at West Point to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the state of Georgia.

CALDER CUSHING.

Mr. Cushing returned to Washington from Charleston on the 22d, whither he was despatched to obtain reliable information for the administration relative to the state of affairs of South Carolina.—Official letters were sent to him while he was in Charleston. Whatever may be the character of his report, it was considered sufficiently important for an immediate cabinet consultation.

ASTOUNDING DEFALCATION.

It was discovered late on Saturday, the 22d inst., that Government bonds to the amount \$300,000, set apart for the payment of annuities to the Indians, had been abstracted from time to time, from the Indian bureau.

The discovery created much excitement and the usual exaggerated rumors followed. It embarrassed the department very much, and adds another to the troubles of the administration.

A part of the cabinet were up all night investigating the matter.

SENATOR MALLORY—TREASURY BUSINESS.

Senator Mallory, of Florida, has arrived, and will resume his seat in the Senate.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders inviting proposals for the construction of a postoffice and custom-house at Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington despatches of Dec. 24th, says that Gov. Andrew, Senators Douglass and Trumbull, Representatives Burlingame and Tappan, and a number of other Senators and members of Congress, held a conference yesterday, at the rooms of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and unanimously agreed that the integrity of the Union should be preserved, though it cost millions of lives.

BOSTON STILL FOR THE UNION.

Private information reports Gov. Hoston as making a great Union speech, in the face of threats, and eventually carrying with him the largest audience ever assembled in Texas. Prominent Republicans are moving here to secure him a seat in the Cabinet, as he has indicated his willingness to accept, if necessary to save the Union.

"THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH."

The entire delegation remembered to draw full pay and took their proportion of documents; they also took seeds from the Patent Office—evidently determined to get all they could out of the Federal Government.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN.

The South Carolina delegation concluded this morning to send a communication to the Speaker denouncing their withdrawal, and not to appear on the floor, as they conceived themselves as having no right there. The Speaker laid it before the House, as follows: "We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the intelligence, of making known to your honorable body that the people of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have named the powers heretofore delegated by them to the federal government of the United States,

and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representatives. In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we as well as the people of our commonwealth, desire to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for each other, cherishing the hope that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

JOHN McQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
J. D. ASHMORE.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was no crowd present in the House in anticipation of any demonstration. The affair was very coolly viewed, creating no excitement or sensation.

The Speaker has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of their State as severing their connection with the House as they themselves maintain.

THE SENATE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Compromise Committee get on but slowly. Mr. Toombs is very impatient, and is anxious to procure the votes of the Committee to take to Georgia, where he is a candidate for the secession Convention, and where, it is understood he is hard pressed in his canvass for a seat.

The Committee, however, sat three hours to-day and reached one important result. It has been constantly being charged by the South and was reported in Mr. Nicholson's speech to-day, that the growing power of the Republican party threatened amendments of the Constitution by which their rights in the States would be invaded if not destroyed. To meet this difficulty the Republican conference gathered, and submitted the following propositions through Mr. Seward, though they were drawn by Messrs. Grimes and Collamer:

First: No amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress any power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of such State.

This was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Douglas, Collamer, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle and Grimes—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis and Toombs—2.

Second—The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged fugitive a trial by jury.

Mr. Douglas proposed to amend by inserting "in the State from which the fugitive escaped." This was carried, and then the whole proposition was voted down by the Democrats, all the Republicans sustaining it.

THIRD—It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws affecting the rights of persons recently resident in other States, and so modify or repeal all such as shall interfere with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or of any of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

This was lost as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Grimes, Seward, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Crittenden—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Toombs, Douglas, Davis, Bigler and Rice—7.

The Southern men voted adversely upon the ground that, though it was not openly assigned, this proposition would affect their laws imprisoning colored seamen.

It will be seen that the extremists would not sustain the propositions intended to meet the very cases they had specifically charged against the North.

Mr. Toombs's resolutions were then taken up, and of them voted upon. Mr. Douglas refusing to open the record. They were then postponed till Wednesday. Mr. Toombs and the ultras resisting any delay. And, for the transparent object of using the Committee to operate upon the pending elections for the Southern Conventions. Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which lies over with the others:

"That it shall be declared by amendment to the Constitution that property in slaves, recognized as such by the local law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the same footing in all Constitutional and Federal relations as any other species of property so recognized; and, like other property, shall not be subject to be divested or impaired by local laws of any other State, either in escape therefrom or the transit or sojourn of the owner therein. And in no case shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by any legislative act of the United States or any of the Territories thereof.

The Shower of Gold.

The gold is showering into New York at a tremendous rate. For the week ending on Sunday, the 22d inst. Europe, California and Havana poured \$6,700,218 of specie into New York as follows:

California.....\$1,000,000
Havana.....107,718
Europe, from England.....540,050
Russia.....850,000
Atlantic.....550,000
Other.....8,000,000
Fulton.....600,000
City of Manchester, England.....175,000
Borussia, from Hamburg.....175,000

Total during the week.....\$6,700,218

And the Jara is now due from England, having on board \$245,000, which, added to the above, will make over seven millions of dollars in gold that has reached New York within a few days.

This indicates very conclusively that the capitalists of England have shaken faith in American investments, notwithstanding the disunion bluster.—*Miner's* 28th.

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P. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

To the Correspondent.
No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if they are written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Smith is our authorized agent at St. Paul. The receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in New York. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Reverend A. Larson is our authorized agent in Chicago. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

News Compendium

At a private dinner party on the 11th, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott. The conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American descendant, would wish such an event. Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there should be sunk with her. General Scott thereupon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked, "you have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I am responsible." The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said is now in the hands of friends.

Lieutenant Talbot, bearer of despatches from Major Anderson, reports that the condition of Fort Sumpter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. Twenty-seven guns are mounted on the first tier, eight on the third, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrasures is blocked up. The fort he thinks can hold out for two months, with the present supplies, there being a plenty of fuel and good water. The statements of abundant supplies probably were made by the officers to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Major Anderson's brother has repeatedly stated the supplies were abundant.

A special despatch to the Herald, dated New Orleans, Jan. 11, says: All the fortifications are now in the possession of the Louisiana troops. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge in command of Major Haskins, and supported by companies of troops, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was held between Gov. Moore and Major Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison, at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts. The Crusader has not entered the Mississippi. The excitement continues very great.

A private letter from Florida, dated January 7th, says a number of delegates in the State Convention from western Florida, express themselves to the effect that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State. The arsenal at Chattahoochee, Florida, has been seized by order of the Governor, on the report that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

Reliable authority says that the Star of the West will be again sent to Charleston, unless the President changes his mind, and with ample naval forces to engage the several batteries while she runs in and lands her men and cargo. It is intimated in official circles that the steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane and the frigate Brooklyn will both accompany the Star of the West on her next effort.

It is the purpose of Mr. Buchanan to veto the Pacific Railroad bill if it is sent to him. His objection is not to the measure itself, but to what he calls creating a great debt in the present condition of the country.

Gen. Scott ordered a detachment of forty federal troops under Lieutenant Robinson, to take possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom House, and Post Office building, at St. Louis, on the 11th inst.

Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate, on the 9th inst. The vote was, Trumbull, 54; S. C. Marshall, 46.

It is rumored that Mr. Trecoth has been at Washington with pacific overtures from Governor Pickens of South Carolina.

A dispatch to the Post says the U. S. steamer Fulton, has sailed with orders to see the Star of the West safe in the harbor of Charleston.

The Alabama ordinance of secession was passed Jan. 11, at 2:30 p. m. Canons were firing, bells ringing, and the city was in a blaze of enthusiasm.

The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession on the 11th inst., by a vote of 62 yeas to 5 nays.

No conclusive action has been taken by the Committee of thirty-three.

Minnesota Legislature

The third session of the Minnesota Legislature commenced on the 8th inst. Both branches were permanently organized on that day. The following are the officers elected:

SENATE.

Secretary—A. D. Webster, of Freeborn co. Assistant Secretary—G. A. Emmell, of Ramsey co. Engraving Clerk—C. J. Short, of Mower co. Enrolling clerk—W. D. Hale, of Goodhue co. Sergeant at Arms—W. H. Shelly, of Ramsey county.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka. Chief Clerk—D. Blakely, of Olmstead. Assistant Clerk—J. C. Post of Hennepin. Engraving Clerk—Myron Colony of Douglas. Enrolling Clerk—J. A. Van Vleet, of Fillmore. Sergeant at Arms—Thos. McPherson, of Le Sueur. Nothing of importance has been done up to our latest dates. On the 12th Wm. R. Marshall, of the St. Paul Press was elected Printer by the House of Representatives. We shall give an abstract of the most important doings of the Legislature during the session.

The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Ramsey was delivered on the 9th inst., in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Owing to its great length we shall be able to give only a synopsis of it, which we take from the St. Paul Daily Press.

It is an able and statesmanlike document, marked throughout by the moderation of tone and comprehensive and clear views which have always characterized the communications of Gov. Ramsey.

The message opens with a gratifying review of the prosperous material condition of the State.

The Statistics of Agriculture show a gross product of 11,000,000 bushels of grain. The whole exportable surplus of all products is set down at \$3,900,000.

The Governor's review of the financial condition of the State is exceedingly satisfactory—and shows a gratifying contrast between the economical and orderly policy of the present administration and the extravagant views which governed the finances of the State under previous administrations.

The floating debt of the State is stated at \$59,314 14.

The expenses of the government last year were \$93,269 88. The expenses of the government in 1861, are estimated at \$74,700; the aggregate demands on the treasury at \$152,700.

To meet this we have—

The tax of 1860.....\$147,013 33
Delinquent tax.....216,591 22

Total Resources.....\$363,604 55

The Governor in this connection urges a continuance of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the government.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The views of the administration upon the new phase which our Railroad matters have assumed since the foreclosure of the trust deeds of the defaulting companies, have been looked for with great interest. Without reiterating the history of Railroad enterprises in Minnesota, or dwelling upon the unfortunate complications which had arisen out of the loan of State credit, the Governor briefly states the circumstances under which the lands and franchises of the defaulting companies reverted to and were resumed by the State.

Upon this subject the views of the Executive are sufficiently explicit. He says:

"In short, we are in the same condition as to Railroad lands and Railroads as on the day when the Legislature of 1857, assembled in extra session, except that we have about two hundred and forty miles of graded road bed, and something over two and a quarter million dollars of conditional State obligations outstanding, as a perpetual warning of the folly of attempting to legislate Railroads into existence, before the demands of trade and transportation of abundant surplus products, of themselves offer temptations to capitalists to undertake their construction."

"The extent and value of the existing agricultural surplus, and the certainty of its constant and rapid enlargement, the growth of population, and the continually increasing value of the railroad lands seemed to justify the expectation that propositions, would be laid before you by individuals or companies of capital and experience, who would undertake the completion of some portion at least of our railroads. But in the present dis-

composed state of the public mind, it may happen that no parties will come before you, ready to furnish that security for the performance of their arrangements, which I trust, in any future disposition of whatever portion of our railroad property, the state will insist upon receiving."

The Governor recommends in this connection the passage of a law, under which capitalists may, without further legislation become entitled to the Railroad lands along lines which they shall propose—with an adequate deposit of pledges—to build. This sound and judicious policy, if carried out, will prevent our Railroad enterprises from falling into the hands of irresponsible parties, and will go far to ensure the prompt building of the roads.

STATE LANDS.

The principal topic of the message is the disposition and management of our public lands.

In his exhaustive discussion of this important subject the Governor unfolds a broad and comprehensive policy—which, if carried into actual legislation—will make the public lands one of the most important elements of our social and material growth.

All the public lands of Minnesota amount to 12,385,000 acres. Subtracted from this the Railroad lands we have in all nearly 8,000,000 acres of lands at the disposal of the State—of which nearly 3,000,000 are school lands and 5,000,000 swamp lands.

The Governor advises that the lands be sold only at a high valuation. His views on this subject are striking:

"It is proper to observe that the value of the school lands bears a distinct relation to the density of population. Lands rapidly rise in value under the pressure of immigration from the first settlement up to the point of their general occupation, and up to this point the school reserves ought not to be sold. But after the lands have become mostly occupied, in a given township, experience warrants the assumption that the included reserves have reached a standard of value, beyond which the yearly increase will commonly be slow; and it may then become a matter of public policy that they should be settled upon and improved, and enter into the taxable basis of the State—and thus contribute to another form more to the immediate revenue of the schools and other collateral public interests, than if retained for an advanced price. It is also worth considering, that the compactness of neighborhood which would give a fair value to the school lands, is essential to an efficient and economical expenditure of the school revenues."

The necessity for a centralized land system, as opposed to the county system pursued in Iowa, is urged with great force.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor recommends that a law be passed recognizing civilized Indians as citizens;—also empowering sheriffs to remove roving bands of Indians from the ceded territory.

He advises the absorption of Manomni county (Fridley's farm) into some of the adjacent counties.

He compliments the Reports of the Adjutant-General, of the Librarian, and Warden of the Penitentiary. He recommends a retrenchment of the printing bills of the Legislature. He alludes to the growing rural and social intercourse between Minnesota and the Red River, and suggests the extension of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty to these regions;—he adverts to the ineffectual efforts made by him to procure the postponement of the land sales ordered last summer by President Buchanan.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The message terminates in a review of the present political crisis in our national affairs. He says that although the minds of the Northern people may have been misled by partisan misrepresentations—that the secession movement springs from a purpose long entertained by its leaders to destroy the Union when they should cease to rule it.

He objects to the attempted restoration of the Missouri Compromise line—because it would not satisfy the extreme South, and because the principle is essentially wrong. The following paragraph indicates what the Governor would do if he were President:

"But whatever concession or compromise might otherwise be made, the present reasonable position of one of the Southern States, and the menacing attitude of others, the war already begun upon the United States by the seizure of Government property by armed men, professedly hostile to the United States authority, demand first, the assertion of the rights of the nation, and next the recognition of the principle that existing Constitutional agreements are to be maintained, and that, subject to the Constitution, the majority shall rule, and the minority must submit. After this is well settled we can with honor and security discuss the question of new compromises. But while the claim of the Union at her own pleasure, remains practically unchallenged by the general government, it is evident that no compromise or concession will avail, which does not submit the action and judgment of the majority to the fanaticism of the restless and factious few. Any

other compromise would in fact encourage further rebellion hereafter."

These views were met with the unreserved applause of the numerous crowd which had assembled to listen to the address—and doubtless expressed the sentiments of all.

Secession.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

This topic is, beyond all doubt, receiving, as it properly should, before the tribunal of the public mind, a more cautious, careful and critical examination than it or any other question has ever received during the whole of the past history of our republic. And might it not very appropriately be asked, has ever that tribunal held deliberation over a question of so much moment to each State of this confederacy, to each individual of this nation, and to the world? Has ever the science of civil government and the happy results it has already attained in the workings of our government, approached so near the political maelstrom that at this moment threatens its existence? The response is found by the manner in which all of the civilized nations of the world are interesting themselves in our behalf. And more particularly those that are fighting the battles of the oppressed, and propagating republican principles, as well as those who are extending to us the sapient hand imploring help, that freedom may be liberated from her thralldom, to use her hand in the defense of her own cause, and that by it the old rotten thrones of oppression, tyranny and despotism of the old world may reel, totter and fall, never more to rise. Aye, and above all, the cause of Christianity, as it were freedom's guardian angel, which under our form of government more than that of any other, has grown and spread and established among us at home its benign asylums for the fatherless and motherless, the deaf and dumb and the blind, and extending its broad spreading wings of charity off into the darkened and benighted recesses of earth, and fanning the feeble embers of christianity and freedom into the brightness of the noonday sun. These are the vouchers for the danger that now lowers above the Southern horizon, and threatens the stability of our Union. Should not every citizen, whose life, liberty and happiness depends upon the decision of this momentous question, use his utmost endeavors to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties that are now widening and increasing between the two sections of our country? We do not mean by this that the North or South should compromise away any of their constitutional rights, but that the North should cease in her "sins of omission," and the South in her "sins of commission." If this is not done before it is too late, who can foretell the vastness of the intermingling horrors that lie beyond the future's black, mournful veil for us? God be merciful and grant that that veil may never rise.

That both sections are censurable for the existing state of affairs must be admitted by all. And it may be that our form of government is a partial cause. But with many of our Southern brethren the doctrine of secession, which under our form of government is a settled point, is revolution, which is high treason, is no paragon. And the charge or its present culmen may be laid at their door, as the principal *particeps criminis*. One fails to find in perusing the records left by the Convention that drafted our present Constitution, anything that would lead to the formation of a belief that the establishment of our government and our Union was to be accomplished by any power other than that of the masses of the people composing it. And if it is ever to be discontinued, there is no other mode or manner of doing it than the one that was used in its formation, and not by States independently, or else we have no government. There is undoubtedly no cause for the rash revolutionary steps taken by the South—nothing material or tangible. The loss of political power in the administration of the government is surely not sufficient. They occupied the same groundless position when they seceded from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions that they do now in wishing to secede from the Union. The pretended reason that some of the Free States have nullified the Constitution and have proved faithless to the compact, is a subterfuge. The personal liberty bills of some of the Free States provide for the right of a trial by jury for fugitive slaves, while the States of Mississippi and Virginia are more stringent, and provide that all other cases on the calendars shall give preference to that of fugitive slaves. Other Southern States have provisions of a similar tenor. If these provisions are not unconstitutional in the South, why should they be in the North? Does locality give interpretation to law? Where is the line of demarkation? There is none. They have lost what they have always possessed, the political balance of power, and

that is the only constitutional deprivation under which they are suffering.

But the crisis is upon us, and we should prepare for the worst and hope for the best. It may be that fate has in store for us a "reign of terror," or that on this continent at least the "sixth seal" shall now be opened that the whole of these thirty-three stars that have shone the light of liberation to the oppressed of all nations be thrown from their orbits and conflagrated by the trail of one wandering comet. Well might those who come down to us from other generations covered with so much fame and so many honors, cover their faces for their grief, and the degeneracy of this generation. That those who have been left by their brothers who have gone before them, to transmit to us that boon which they so bravely contended for and so valiantly won, should see those links severed which were welded by the heat of a national affection and by the booming cannon and flowing blood of the revolution of our delivery, is a sin of magnitude sufficient to consign us to the lowest depths of infamy.

That our distracted nation may yet rally around our "star spangled banner" with "not a single star erased" and "keep time to the music of the Union," is the sincere desire of

Yours truly,

EDWARD.

Early History.

At a meeting of the County Board, October 7th, 1850, the petition of Lewis Barlow and ten other citizens of St. Croix Falls Precinct, asked for a special election to elect two Justices of the Peace. Their petition was granted. The poll was, William E. Bush, 1 vote; John H. Reid, 6 votes; and Smith, 5 votes. Esquires Reid and Smith were the first Justices elected within the bounds of Chicago County.

At a meeting of the County Board, Jan. 9th, 1851, a petition was presented signed by G. E. DeAtley, and six other citizens of Township 34, Range 18 and 19, praying for the establishment of a School District. This petition was rejected.

The place first Taylor Falls is now officially that I had find, was by the County Board April 7th, 1851. Samuel Thomson, Thomas E. Morton and William Colby were appointed judges of election, and the election of Taylor Falls Precinct, held at the store of W. H. C. Folsom. At an election held in April, 1851, for Commissioner of Public Buildings, the canvass shows that St. Croix Falls Precinct cast 27 votes for N. C. D. Taylor, and 6 votes for John McKusick. This was considered a large vote for this settlement at the time.

April 7th, 1851, another petition from our citizens was presented to the County Board, asking for the establishment of a School District. The following was the action of the Board: "In accordance with a petition signed by G. E. DeAtley and other citizens of Taylor Falls Precinct, the Board order an election for Trustees for School District in Township No. 34, Range 19, to be held on Saturday, the 19th day of April next, the expenses of said election to be borne by said petitioners and those interested."

The petitioners prayer was granted, but not legally. They asked for Towns 34, of Range 18 and 19, to comprise the District. There was but 10 votes in the two towns—three residing in 34-19 and 7 in 34-18—hence there was no organization legally. The citizens of the two towns, however, united in the election. The election was held in the store of W. H. C. Folsom, and Thomas E. Morton, William Colby and W. H. C. Folsom, were elected Trustees. This was the beginning of our school system in Chicago County.

Miss Susan Thomson, now the wife of Hon. Daniel Mears, of Polk Co., Wisconsin, taught the first school, composed of six scholars, in the old log building, which is still standing on Main Street, now owned by Harris Hol. Miss Thomson commenced her school on the 19th of November, 1851, at \$15 00 per month, board was given. The board of our teachers, also the fuel and other incidental expenses were freely given for several years after the organization. In this school-room Rev. Mr. Wilcoxson, Episcopalian, from St. Paul, preached the first sermon that we have any account of, in Chicago County, in Dec. 1851.

New settlers soon after time are obliged to partake of laughable expedients. Our Esquire Smith this year was called upon to administer the hymeneal vows between a couple who desired to have the nuptial knot tied correctly. The bridegroom was a citizen of "Buenavista," now Hudson, Wisconsin. The bride a resident of our picturesque city over the water. There being no officer over there at the time competent under the law to perform the ceremony, Esquire Smith was taken across the river and placed upon a "crib" of lumber, the parties came on board, the lumber was then cast

from its moorings, and while floating in the eddy at the foot of the large Mill, the Esq. by the concurrent jurisdiction vested in him, pronounced them man and wife.

The great inconvenience of attending to county business at Stillwater, without a wagon road, and no mode of conveyance by the river, except by bateaux and birch canoes or rafts, early inspired the first settlers to ask for a County government. A little industry in getting names to a petition, and two trips to St. Paul, aided by our worthy members in the Legislature, Hon. D. B. Loomis, member of the Council, and Hon. John D. Ludden of the House, the Bill was framed, and became a law in February 1851. On the final passage of the bill but one vote was cast against it, and that by a member from Washington County. Ansel Smith, Esq., with the assistance of one of our old settlers collected from the Indians their names of the various Rivers and Lakes within the County, and selected Chicago as being appropriate. The word is a compound of the two Indian words *Chi* and *Sago*. This is a small deviation from the sound, as used by the Indians, for what is now called "Chicago Lake. From this collection of words originated the name of both our county and one of the loveliest Lakes in Minnesota. The Indian name for Chicago Lake was Ke-chi-sago Sa-ga-gan, meaning, large, fair or lovely.

The election for the first Board of County officers was held at the Chicago House, October 14th, 1851. Twenty-three votes were polled at this election. A correct account of the officers elected was given in the first and second numbers of the Reporter, and I will omit them here.

On the fifth day of January 1852, the new and first Board of Commissioners for Chicago County, organized at the Chicago House, kept by Samuel Thomson. Present in the Board, N. C. D. Taylor, Thomas P. Morton and Samuel Thomson. Mr. Thomson was chosen Chairman, the other officers also qualified, and thus was set in motion the wheels of our county government.

April 5th. At a regular meeting of the County Board, the first Grand and Petit juries were selected. I will enter the list to show who were amongst the first to sustain and uphold a county government here: William Colby, Stillman Sevey, N. C. D. Taylor, William Holmes, John H. Reid, B. S. Wall, John Dohney, W. H. C. Folsom, Geo. Merrill, Ward W. Folsom, E. P. Greenleaf, T. F. Morton, F. W. Lammers, L. P. Day, H. N. Setzer, N. H. Hickerson, J. S. Van Rensselaer, J. A. Blackburn, J. A. Harkins and John S. Campbell.

Chicago.

(To be continued.)

Council Proceedings.

JANUARY 7th 1861.—Council met at 9 o'clock a. m. Present: W. H. C. Folsom and E. W. Holman.

On motion E. W. Holman was chosen Chairman and Oscar Roos Recorder pro tem.

L. B. Smith qualified as President of the Council, Henry H. Newbery as Trustee and Oscar Roos as Recorder.

The roll was then called. Present: L. B. Smith, W. H. C. Folsom, H. H. Newbery and Oscar Roos.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion the Treasurer's report was approved.

John L. Ballard qualified as Treasurer. Wm. Comer as Justice of the Peace and H. H. Newbery as Assessor.

Bill of A. Raberge, \$18.15, for stone boat and work on bridge, allowed.

Bill of F. H. Pratt, \$32.80, for printing, allowed.

On motion the Council adjourned to two o'clock p. m.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: L. B. Smith, W. H. C. Folsom, E. W. Holman, H. H. Newbery and Oscar Roos.

Bill of W. H. C. Folsom for lumber and work on drain, \$6.41, allowed.

Bills of Winslow and Ballard for grading were examined and laid on the table until next meeting.

On motion the Council adjourned to January 11th, at 9 o'clock.

JAN. 11th, 1861.—Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: L. B. Smith, W. H. C. Folsom, E. W. Holman, H. H. Newbery and Oscar Roos.

The following bills for grading were examined: Bill of C. A. Winslow \$141.00; bill of John L. Ballard \$161.00; and bill of W. H. C. Folsom \$27.77—allowed and ordered that orders be issued same.

A resolution presented by W. H. C. Folsom, that the Recorder receive \$25 for his services during the year 1861 and the other members will serve gratuitously during that time, was adopted.

Michael Gonter was appointed Marshal and Fire Warden, and qualified for said offices.

On motion the Council adjourned to the first Monday in March next.

L. B. SMITH, President.
Oscar Roos, Recorder.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORS OF A CONFLICT AT CHARLESTON.

Secretary Thompson Resigns.

THE CHARLESTON SUB-TREASURER REFUSES TO HONOR UNCLE SAM'S DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Rumors of an attack on the steamer Star of the West, which sailed from New York with troops, in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Major Anderson, are everywhere creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican caucus is subject to the call of the Chairman.

The resolutions of the Border State Convention will then be subject for discussion.

The report that orders have been issued by the British Government to the consuls of the ports of the seceding States to refuse certificates of clearances to English vessels is denied, and it is added that Mr. Punch, British consul to Charleston, recognizes the de facto government by granting such certificates to the out-going vessels of that nation.

As to whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will be admitted to the declaratory acts are passed, will depend on the action of their several conventions.

Agents are here from Southern States, and continue to arrive, for the purchase of arms. The Government has for the present refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One from Mississippi starts for the north to-morrow, although it is said that the supplies there are not abundant.

Secretary Thompson's conditional resignation has been tendered more than a week. The President pledged himself, so Thompson charges, that no troops should be sent Southward without his knowledge. Mr. Thompson knew nothing of the sailing of the Star of the West until last evening.

It is currently reported that Mr. Thompson and the President here after the declaratory acts are passed, will depend on the action of their several conventions.

A detachment of sixty-eight mounted dragoons passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from Carlisle branches to Harper's Ferry, as a guard for the government armory. They are ordered there on the requisition of Superintendent Barbours.

Mr. Butler strongly urged upon the war department that it would not be politic to send them at this time.

In the committee of thirty-three to-day there was considerable discussion upon Mr. Dunn's proposition submitted some time since. Two or three propositions underwent criticism from various members but no positive action was taken.

It is understood here that the Sub-Treasurer of Charleston had communicated the fact to the government that the South Carolina authorities will not allow him to pay any drafts, or even to pay Anderson's men. All the cash in the vaults is to be retained there.

It is now ascertained that all the seceding states have drawn their quota of arms for 1861 in advance. The order from South Carolina was filled only a few days ago.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]—Private letters from the best sources in Charleston, dated on Saturday, express the gravest distrust as to events, and fear that blood may flow at any moment. Many of the families are moving from the city under these apprehensions. The most sagacious leaders have lost their power, and are at the mercy of an excited populace.

Charles Anderson, has just returned from Charleston. After the first interview with his brother, the surveillance of the authorities was not continued and he had free communication with him. Major Anderson considers his position entirely secure, and is fairly supplied with provisions and other necessities, except coal and wood, for military purposes, in case that extremities should be reached. He is in good spirits, and hopes that reason will operate upon the misguided people before long.

Mr. Holt transmits his important business at General Scott's office as a precaution against the leakage in the war department, and in consequence of a distinct intimation given by Mr. Miles of the South Carolina delegation to the President, that they had means of knowing when reinforcements were ordered, if at all.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

There seems to be a mistake somewhere. It is denied by a gentleman very intimately related to the administration, that the recruits for Fort Sumpter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President; and further that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and that acting Secretary of War, Holt, as well as some other members of the Cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the President that the recruits should not be sent.

The War Department is in possession of information, that the government of South Carolina has forbidden the United States Sub-Treasurer at Charleston from paying the drafts of the postmaster in favor of Major Anderson and his command, and the Sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly.

Half a million dollars is daily expected from New York by the Treasury Department.

Commodore Maury says that the long passage of the Lusitania does not, in his judgment, justify the suspension of her loss. He gives the reason for his belief.

Secretary Thompson to-day resigned to the President his position as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that after the order to reinforce Major Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered.

ed South without the subject being considered and a decision given on it. The Cabinet met on the 24 of January, and the matter was again debated, but not determined; notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary Thompson, had sent 250 troops in the Star of the West, to reinforce Major Anderson. Not learning this till this morning, he forthwith resigned.

The report created in this city some days past and telegraphed to northern papers, to the effect that forty tons of shell, shot and powder, were recently shipped to New Orleans by Adams & Company's express, is wholly incorrect.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Senate in executive session referred the appointment of Mr. McIntyre collector of Charleston to committee on commerce.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

New York Jan. 9.—The Times' Washington correspondent says Commodore Shubrick, who has just arrived from Charleston, states that the greatest anxiety and terror prevails there, enhanced by every fresh report of movements at the North. It is believed that a revolution operating against the disunionists must soon take place, unless Georgia adopts a course to infuse new life into the secession movement, and give the already wavering people a new accession of courage.

The correspondence of the South Carolina commissioners and the President appears in the Charleston papers of Saturday last, having been submitted to the convention in secret session the evening previous. It consists of three letters. The first dated Dec. 29th, from the commissioners to the President, in which they demand as a preliminary to all negotiations, a disavowal by the President of the act of Major Anderson in seizing Fort Sumter.

The second dated Dec. 30th, from the President, in which, while admitting that Major Anderson acted without express orders, he yet refuses to regulate the act as a revolution operating against the disunionists.

The third, dated Jan. 1st, in which the commissioners attempted to refute the allegations of the President's letter, in which he justifies Major Anderson's course.

This last letter the President returned to the commissioners with the following endorsement on the back:

"This paper, presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it."

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 8.—The commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the convention.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense. A resolution was also adopted inviting all the judges of the high judicial courts to seats.

Much of the day was spent in the discussion of the power of the convention to annul the constitution of the state.

A dispatch was received of the determination of Georgia to secede forthwith.

The convention adjourned till tomorrow when the committee on the secession ordinance will report. The excitement is intense. The galleries were full of ladies. The committee on ordinance of secession is now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety is intense.

LATER.—An ordinance for immediate secession was unanimously agreed on by the committee of fifteen, and will pass the convention to-morrow. Upon its receipt the convention went into secret session.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8.—Despatches to the government from Virginia, Florida and Mississippi were read to the convention and created great enthusiasm. The convention upon secession by a large majority.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—The Committee of the House delegation having in charge the subject of a convention, have prepared a bill which they will report to-morrow. They have fixed upon the 15th of February for the convention, and the 1st of March for the election of delegates. The general opinion is that Virginia will secede about the 20th of Feb.

CHARLESTON Jan. 10.—We have the following particulars of the firing on the Star of the West in the Charleston harbor this morning. In entering the harbor the Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar and proceeded straight forward, until she was within range of the three quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired at her, and as soon as the flag was unfurled the fortifications fired a succession of shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect on her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few heavy shots at her, but she was out of their range. The damage to the Star of the West was trifling, as only two out of seventeen shot took effect upon her. Fort Sumter made no demonstration, except at a port hole, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Gov. Pickens has taken possession of the steamship Marion for the service of the State.

Despatches stating that the ship-of-war Brooklyn is coming here with an armed force, creates intense excitement. Great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her.

The Marion has been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be rigged for a man-of-war. The boys in the harbor have been removed. The Brooklyn will then open fire on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general. The people are preparing for it and for the worst. The Brooklyn cannot come in without a great fight. Major Anderson will protect her.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 9.—The Brooklyn has just put to sea. She passed the Cape at two o'clock this afternoon.

Wm. H. Seward to be Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Evening Journal to-night announced officially Mr. Seward's acceptance as Secretary of State under Lincoln's administration. It says that the Department was tendered to Seward early in December last, and after consultation with friends on whose friendship and judgment he is accustomed to rely, he accepted the position.

The Journal closes its announcement as follows:

"On no former occasion has a President offered, or a Secretary accepted that department in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and honorable to both. We dismiss the subject, not, however, without putting on record the prediction that the President and Premier will so discharge their duties amid all the difficulties that surround them, as to preserve the blessings of the Union, and to receive the homage of their countrymen."

Dix in the Cabinet—Tombes and Wigfall to be Arrested for Treason.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Hon. J. A. Dix, has been summoned to Washington to take a seat in the Cabinet. It is uncertain whether he will take the War or Interior Department, or Postmaster Generalship.

A special dispatch from Washington says that the Cabinet is deliberating upon the propriety of arresting Senators Tombes and Wigfall for treason.

The President has prepared a communication to be laid before Congress, dissolving Cave Johnson's award in the Paraguan claimants, and sustaining Mr. Clay in the diplomatic relations with Peru.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention. Concord, Jan. 8.—The Democratic, Republican, and Union State Conventions were held here today. The Democrats nominated Gen. George Starke of Nashua for Governor; the Republicans, Hon. W. S. Berry, of Hebron; and the Unionists adjourned without making a nomination. The Democrats fired 233 guns in honor of Jackson, Maj. Anderson and the nominee for Governor. The three conventions manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the Union.

Mr. Hamlin's Successor Elected—New Hampshire Nominations. Concord, Jan. 8.—The Democratic, Republican, and Union State Conventions were held here today. The Democrats nominated Gen. George Starke of Nashua for Governor; the Republicans, Hon. W. S. Berry, of Hebron; and the Unionists adjourned without making a nomination. The Democrats fired 233 guns in honor of Jackson, Maj. Anderson and the nominee for Governor. The three conventions manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the Union.

Ex-Governor Morrill was today elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin. G. S. Shepley was his competitor.

In the Third district of New Hampshire the Republicans have nominated F. M. Edwards for re-election to Congress.

Pennsylvania Senator Elected. Harrisburg, Jan. 8.—Eli Ward Cowan (Republican), of Westmoreland county, was elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Bigler today. The following is the vote: Cowan, 98; Foster, 35. It was strictly a party vote. Mr. Cowan is a radical Republican—he was formerly a lay Whig.

From Mexico Via New Orleans. New Orleans, Jan. 8.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was handsomely celebrated today.

The immediate secession majority in this city is three hundred and eighty. Despatches from Vera Cruz say that the Liberals took the city of Mexico on the 23d. Miramon finding no support, capitulated.

Vessel Seized &c. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 8.—The Schooner S. W. Lintworth of Staten Island has been seized for violation of the Virginia inspection laws.

It is reported that active measures are in progress for the defence of fortress Monroe.

NEW FIRM. The undersigned having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS, are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, with estimates of cost at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Each door and blind furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Guard & Whitney.

Fiscal Statement of the Affairs of Chicago County, State of Minnesota, for the Year Ending December 31st, 1860.

Jan. 4.	To Swen Nelson for boarding Caroline Carlson pauper, from Sept. 1859 to Jan. 1st 1860, at \$5 per month.....	\$ 21 00
do	To H. C. Folsom for materials supplied to jail as per bill.....	55 05
do	To G. W. Fuller for rent of Office, &c., as per bill.....	44 00
do	To Thomas Lund for sundries as per bill.....	12 05
do	To G. W. Seymour for canvassing election returns of the 1859.....	2 00
do	To C. G. Wagner for fourteen platens and felts as per bill.....	112 00
do	To Gustavus Lund for plats and field notes as per bill.....	21 55
Jan. 5.	To A. A. Dowling for advertising jail bills as per bill.....	38 16
do	To Ansel Smith for 8 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	29 10
do	To S. J. Smith for 4 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To E. Moore for 2 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To John H. Newberry for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	8 40
do	To T. H. Haney for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	12 30
do	To G. B. Folsom for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	12 00
do	To F. Chapman for 4 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	9 40
Feb. 20.	To John Doney for examining road from Goose Creek to Snake River as per bill.....	10 00
do	To J. A. Aron for Gustavus Lund for taxes collected by J. H. Fuller returned delinquent.....	8 30
do	To H. H. Newberry for collecting delinquent taxes of 1859.....	12 00
do	To Oscar Rostor for wood and other articles for the use of the county.....	15 00
do	To Wm. Conner for services as per bill.....	31 80
do	To Swen Nelson for boarding Caroline Carlson pauper as per bill.....	9 00
do	To S. J. Smith for 4 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	3 00
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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertise notices for the Reporter.

Reuben & Landon are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

The News This Week.

Owing to a derangement in the telegraph wires between Chicago and Milwaukee, the St. Paul papers, of the past few days, have not contained as much telegraphic news as usual. What we have, however, are of a pacific character. It appears, acting upon advice given by other southern states, that the secessionists of South Carolina have decided to do no act that will involve a collision with the Federal Government. We thought they would get their eyes open in time to save their necks.

In the Senate on the 15th, an amendment was added to the Pacific Railroad bill, which will send it back to the House for concurrence. Good! A motion to postpone indefinitely, the bill was lost—aye 12, nays 39.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature for raising 200,000 men, and the Government is authorized to tender their services to the President.

The Georgia Convention has decided for immediate secession, and Alexander H. Stephens says if he is determined to secede, the sooner he does so the better.

Gov. H. S. Lane has been elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, to fill the place of G. W. Fitch, whose term expires on March 4th.

Senator Seward's speech is attracting a great deal of attention, and is well received by all parties at Washington.

Mr. Crittenden's amendments were voted down in the Senate, on the 16th inst.

The King of Prussia is dead.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The great speech of Senator Seward, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 12th inst., appears in full in the St. Paul Daily Press of the 18th, in advance of the New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul papers. It is a masterly effort of one of the greatest statesmen and patriots of our country, upon the all absorbing questions of the day, and will be read with interest by the millions who have been anxiously awaiting it for a long time. We shall publish it entire next week.

THE INAGURATION.—The correspondent of the Chicago Journal writing from Washington says: "The secessionists are hangry and insolent, many proclaiming that the next President shall never be inaugurated at Washington; but I am glad to hear the Union men of the South, and particularly of Maryland and Virginia equally as bold in proclaiming that 'Mr. Lincoln shall be inaugurated, and at the Capital.'"

"I am credibly informed that all the Judges of the Supreme Court are strongly Union men. Indeed one of them recently declared that, as it was necessary for the President to take his oath here, he would willingly proceed to Springfield to administer it, but it was most proper that Mr. Lincoln should swear to support the Constitution and pledge his fidelity to the Union here, and he will do it."

There is a great deal of talk of seizing the Capital, and preventing 'Old Abe' coming to Washington to be sworn in; but I am satisfied that at present, the worst to be feared is the apprehensions such bluster may create, by calling out the presence of hostile forces from both sides.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Old Settlers of the original county of St. Croix Wis., was held at the City Hotel, Hudson, on the 16th inst. We regret that we have not room to publish the proceedings of the meeting. The address was delivered by Dr. Otis Hoyt, and is highly spoken of. The toasts and speeches were well received, and elicited much applause, and a good time was had generally.

We are indebted to Representative Whiting for St. Paul papers in advance of the mail.

Minnesota Legislature.

The Legislature has got to work in good earnest, determined to accomplish a vast amount of labor in a short time. A large number of bills have already been introduced and are progressing as speedily as possible to a final passage. The most perplexing question of the session—the Railroad question—is receiving a great deal of attention, and quite a number of propositions have been presented and discussed in regard to it. No definite action, however, has yet been taken upon any of them.

On the 18th inst., we observe that our Representative, Hon. E. D. Whiting, presented "a memorial for the improvement of the St. Croix river, from its mouth to Taylor Falls," which was passed the day following.

On Saturday, the 19th, the "Union Resolutions," which have been in discussion for nearly a week, were finally passed. They place the State firmly against secession, and will be sustained by the united people of Minnesota:

Resolved, That one of the vital and necessary principles which form the basis of all free Government is, that the Constitutional majority must always rule; and therefore the right of the people of any State to withdraw from the Union, thereby hazarding the liberties and happiness of the millions comprising the Confederacy, can never be acknowledged by us under any circumstances. We regard secession upon the part of any State as amounting directly to revolution, and precipitating civil war with all its sad train of consequences.

Resolved, That the people of the State of Minnesota reiterate their unalterable devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and that if its provisions be strictly observed, it will in its own words ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln and Linn B. Chiles having been Constitutionally and legally elected President and Vice President of the U. S., at a general election duly and freely participated in, on the same day by the people of every State of the Union—South as well as North—that any attempt to dissolve or destroy the Union on account thereof, is without excuse or justification, and should receive the condemnation of every patriotic citizen of the land.

Resolved, That we have heard with astonishment and indignation of the recent outrages perpetrated at Charleston, South Carolina, by firing upon an American steamer, sailing under the flag of our country; and that we expect of the General Government the strongest and most vigilant effort to assert its supremacy, and to check the work of rebellion and treason. Fully impressed with our duty to make every possible effort to uphold the Union and to maintain the authority of the General Government, we hereby tender to the President of the United States for that purpose, through the Governor of this State, aid in men and money to the extent of our ability. When one or more States erect the standard of division and place themselves in military array against the government bequeathed to us by our ancestors, we can discover no other honorable or patriotic resource than to test, both on the land and on the ocean, the full strength of the Federal authority under our National flag.

Resolved, That we declare to each State of this Union our sincere desire to secure a renewal of that fraternal feeling which ought always to exist between citizens of a common country, and which distinguished the history of the nation for more than half a century; especially do we express to those patriotic citizens of the Southern States, who have nobly and manfully exerted their utmost effort to prevent the catastrophe of dissolution, our sincere gratitude and highest admiration.

Resolved, That the most sincere thanks of the Nation are justly due to that distinguished patriot and veteran, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, for the prompt and decisive steps he has taken to stay the tide of revolution, and for the determined spirit he has evinced in maintaining the honor of our Government.

Resolved, That we never will consent or submit to the obstruction of the free navigation of the Mississippi river, from its source to its mouth, by any power hostile to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

GENERAL SCOTT.—It affords the friends of the Union the utmost encouragement to know that Gen. Scott manifests the deepest interest in the present state of the country, and is devoting his best efforts towards the maintenance of a firm and vigorous policy. Though born in Virginia, he says that his country extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to the Rio Grande; that the Union is his country, and he will spill the last drop of his blood in maintaining it intact.

It was the veteran hero's recommendations that led to the organization of the militia for the defence of the Seat of Government against irresponsible assault.

Some prospects of the "Saint Paul Weekly Press," in to-day's paper.

TAE FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

Washington correspondent states that a most favorable indication is afforded by the fact that scarce a man at the Capital from the Free States, and few from the border Slave States hesitate now to declare it the most emphatic language that the Union must and shall be preserved. Even Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, one of the most ultra of Breckinridge's supporters, and the bitterest of anti-Republicans, does not hesitate to assure Southern men that the Free States are forgetting all political parties and uniting as one man for the Union. Talking with a South Carolina Commissioner, the latter is reported to have told him that if Massachusetts should send 10,000 men to "preserve the Union" against Southern Secession, she would have to fight twice the number of her own citizens at home who would oppose the policy. "By no means," Mr. Butler replied, "when we come from Massachusetts, we will not leave a single traitor behind, unless he is hanging upon a tree."

No More Firing.

Some of the fools among the South Carolina rebels in charge of batteries in Charleston Harbor, having fired upon trading vessels merely because they had the United States flag hoisted, the few men of sense sprinkled amongst them have discovered that this kind of business is a sort of "cutting off their own noses to spite their faces"; and fearing the consequence, the rebel Governor has forwarded the following dispatch to G. B. Laman President of the Bank of the Republic in New York City:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—SIR: Please have it announced that no flag and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering our harbor unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war to Fort Sumpter. All trade is desired, and all vessels in commerce will be gladly received.

[Signed.] F. W. PICKENS.

PERIODICALS.—The Atlantic Monthly, for February, has been received, and bids fair, this year, to be better than ever. Those who desire substantial reading, would do well to subscribe for it. We will furnish it for \$2.00 per year, in advance.

Harper has also been received, and is literally crammed with good things. For the general reader, this is one of the best magazines published, and once taken will never be stopped. We can furnish it to our subscribers for \$2.00 per year, cash in advance.

Peterson's Lady's Book, for Feb., is upon our table, as usual, filled with good things for the ladies. The engravings, illustrations and patterns are worth more than the subscription price of the magazine. No family should be without it. For \$1.25 we will send it to any address for one year.

Arthur is also before us, greatly improved in appearance and general worth. It is an excellent magazine for the ladies, and should be more extensively taken hereabouts. For terms see prospectus.

Since the recent snow storms, our lumbermen are turning out logs very rapidly, and are in apparent good spirits, notwithstanding the great hue and cry that has been made that lumber would be dog cheap another season, on account of the secession movement. If any one else than Buchanan were at the head of Governmental affairs, it would command a high price for the purpose of erecting gibbets on which to hang southern traitors.

THE WEATHER.—We are now enjoying genuine Minnesota winter weather. The nights are pretty cold, but the days are exceedingly pleasant. The mercury has been as low as 20 degrees below zero thus far this season, but that is not very cold for this country.

VENTON.—During the past week we have noticed two or three loads of very nice venison in town, which was taken in the vicinity of this place. Our hunters are doing a good business this winter.

FIRE.—Considerable quantities of dry maple and oak wood is brought into our market. It sells for 25 per cord, which is quite reasonable for good fire-wood.

SNOW.—Since our last issue snow has fallen to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, and we are now having excellent sleighing.

Hereafter, until a change is made in our mail arrangements, we shall issue our paper on Thursday afternoon.

There is to be a Gorman ball, on the 16th of next month, at the Pine County Hotel, Chongwatana.

The Sunrise stage will leave this town on Friday morning of each week, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.

Capt Gray, of the steamer H. S. Allen, is in town. He is getting out money for a new barge, which he is to build here.

Chicago County.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

TOWN OF WYOMING.

Wyoming is the third town in size and population in the county, and not far from the third in point of agricultural productions. Within its limits are contained towns 33, 34, Range 21, and two thirds of town 33, Range 20. It has a population of two hundred and eighty five, consisting mostly of Germans and Swedes. The soil of this town averages well, consisting of both heavily timbered land and oak openings. It is all interspersed with numerous lakes and small streams. Among the most important of the lakes, are Green Lake, Forest Lake, a part of Chicago Lake, and Lake Tipa—which forms the source of the principal branch of the Sunrise River. The total amount of lake surface is estimated at about 14 square miles. The following is the statement of this town:

No of farms represented.....	29
No of acres cultivated.....	358
Value of implements.....	\$383
Cash value of farms.....	\$13,200
Bushels of Wheat.....	621
" " Rye.....	2100
" " Oats.....	7100
Pounds of Tobacco.....	127
Bushels Buckwheat.....	81
" " Beans.....	41
Barley.....	19
Bushels Potatoes.....	5796
Gallons of Maple Molasses.....	141
Pounds of Butter.....	20
Cheese.....	20
Grass Seed No. of pounds.....	30
Tons of Hay.....	425
Pounds of Maple Sugar.....	400
Value of live stock.....	\$15
No. of Horses.....	21
" " Mules.....	5
" " Milch Cows.....	31
" " Work Oxen.....	31
" " Other Cattle.....	127
" " Sheep.....	18
" " Swine.....	215
Value of animals slaughtered.....	\$625
Pounds Wool.....	18

TOWNS OF AMADOR.
This is the smallest town in the county, containing about one half of town 35, range 19, and a population of seventy persons. The soil in this town will not rank among the first in our county, but there are nevertheless some of the best farms in the county located here. Among them are those of Messrs. Richard Arnold, Edward Maloy and William and John Dobney. They are mostly located on or near the St. Croix river, but have other water privileges in the way of small creeks and streams, the most important of which is Deer Creek, which is a very beautiful stream. The following is its statement:

Number of farms represented.....	11
" " acres improved.....	853
Cash value of farms.....	\$6500
Value of implements.....	600
Wheat, number bushels.....	253
Rye.....	430
Oats.....	25
Corn.....	1200
Beans.....	42
Potatoes.....	1805
Buckwheat.....	62
Hay, a number of tons.....	30
Butter, number of lbs.....	905
Maple sugar.....	3951
" molasses no gal.....	14
Number horses.....	16
" Milch cows.....	21
" Working oxen.....	18
" Other cattle.....	21
Value of live stock.....	\$2,025
" slaughtered animals.....	\$190

If these two towns hold their own in the future, Chicago county may yet have occasion to be proud of them; and if the rest of the towns do not bury their talents, the State may consider Chicago county of some importance.

AGRICOLA.

Massachusetts Proposes to Send Bread to South Carolina.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.
In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tyler, of Boston, introduced a resolution that in view of the great sufferings in South Carolina, the immediate consequence of the citizens of the State right and obligations, and in view of the abundance of prosperity of this Commonwealth, a sum be appropriated from the State Treasury to be invested in provisions and stores for the relief of our suffering fellow countrymen in that State. The Senate Committee on the Militia yesterday presented a bill which would read once, relative to increasing the actual militia of the State.

Gov. Andrews sent in a communication from Gov. Morgan, transmitting the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, tendering the aid of that State to the President of the United States.

The Popular Reaction.

The precipitate course of South Carolina in refusing to await the action of the North, but at once plunging the country into all the perils of civil war, has alienated the sympathies of many patriotic men who have hitherto remained steadfast friends, ready to vindicate the justice of secession at any sacrifice. We have one illustration of this in the case of the veteran Commodore Lawrence Kearney, who stands second on the active service list of the U. S. Navy, and whose resignation was announced a few days ago. In a private letter, Commodore Kearney says:

"Since the course pursued by Charleston, I have changed my views in regard to secession in this quarter and elsewhere, and I have asked to be allowed to withdraw my letter of resignation in the Navy."

This is a straw which shows the direction of the wind.—Y. F. Jour. Commerce.

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate today, the military committee reported in favor of raising an army. They declare that the exigencies of the times demand that the military of South Carolina be placed on a war footing to meet opposition from any quarter. The State should have a permanent military establishment and fortifications. The committee recommends that the troops consist of a regiment of infantry, and a battalion of artillery of four companies. It will form a nucleus around which the militia and volunteers can rally, and besides be a peace establishment to furnish South Carolina's quota to the army of the Southern Confederacy.

The Senate went into secret session on the proposal to lay a submarine telegraph between Charleston, Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pickney.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 17.—The Courier has a dispatch from New Orleans, dated Jan. 16th, in which it is stated that the troops who took Baton Rouge arsenal returned and received a grand reception. The arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops. The action of Gov. Moore, in relation to the occupancy of the forts, was viewed there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—The schooners Allen of New Haven, and Pauline, of Newbern, North Carolina, were seized today for violation of the Virginia inspection laws, and are in charge of the city sergeant.

The Captain of the United States sloop of war Brooklyn has again tendered his resignation, and goes south to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Two-thirds of the delegates to the Louisiana Convention are secessionists.

Col. Chase, Commander of the Florida forces telegraphs the Mayor of New Orleans for 2,000 men to aid in taking Fort Pickens.

The steamer Habana, from Havana, 17th, has arrived. Business was dull and suspensions numerous.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 18.—Hon. H. V. Johnson, in the convention, introduced a resolution as a substitute for those adopted, looking to the calling of a convention of the South in February. Mr. Johnson's resolution was lost. Mr. A. H. Stephens said, during the debate, that if Georgia was determined to secede the sooner she does so the better.

Cannon are floating and flags of independence are being sent off, and therefore other manifestations of joy.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—The convention bill accepted both Houses again today. There is not so much opposition to the convention as to particular details relating to the state matters. The convention will be called. There is some surprise at the north's opposition to Crittenden's proposition, and this weakens the union sentiment daily.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which amendments the House concurred, and the bill was finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance, or resolution shall be valid, to change or alter the political relations of this state to the government of the United States, or any other state, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

Mr. Russell, the commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong secession speech before the joint session of the Legislature last night.

AGOSTA, Jan. 18.—The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the convention question to the people on the 25th of February. In case of a majority favoring a convention, the Governor is to appoint a day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.
Col. Hayne called on the President last evening, and was politely received. He stated verbally, yet fully, that the purpose of his mission was to demand the withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Sumter. The President heard him through and then requested him to submit his demand in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply. This was all that occurred, and Col. Hayne is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply would be. He has been busily engaged most of the day in preparing the document, but the urgent solicitations of a large number of southern Senators, I understand, have induced Col. Hayne to modify his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. Pickens, and asked for further instructions. These southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing no act which will involve a collision. Senator Davis has dictated and forwarded a letter to Gov. Pickens, which was written by another Senator, in which he supplicates them to abstain from any policy which would involve hazard. The cabinet has determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinian.

Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival. He will remain here several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles, that all collision for the present, should be studiously avoided.

It is rumored, and apparently on good authority, that Mr. Buchanan has assured the south that while he never recognizes the de facto government of South Carolina or any other separate state seceding, it would not be inconsistent with his former position to recognize a government embracing three or more states.

Lieut. Hall left today with instructions to Maj. Anderson. Their character has not transpired; but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops were not to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the fort will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Holt for Secretary of War, and from accounts, the discussion in Executive Session was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer it to the committee on Military Affairs, but this was strenuously and successfully resisted by the motion of reference, being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Mr. Holt by his opponents is, that in their opinion he is a coarctionist, and this some of them openly avow. His confirmation is now considered certain.

The matter is specially assigned to be the order of to-morrow. The nomination of McIntyre as collector in the neighborhood of Charleston is still suspended in the committee on commerce. The Alabama Senators to-day were notified by telegraph from the President of the convention not to leave their seats until further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegation from northern Alabama to sign the ordinance, unless the time for accession is postponed till the 1st of March.

Hon. Wm. A. Aiken, of South Carolina, has been forced to contribute \$40,000 to the revolutionary government under threat of confiscating his property in case of refusal. Every foreign government represented here is distinctly opposed to secession, and will make their views public when occasion requires.

Word has been forwarded to General Scott from Baltimore that two thousand young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city at special notice, to assist in defence of the District Federal Capital. The commander himself comments the proposition of the company of General Scott.

The following is the substance of the orders transmitted to the commander of the steamer Brooklyn, previous to her recent trip:

You are to proceed direct to Charleston Harbor, but not to go over the bar nor to come to anchor, but lay under steam outside and ascertain if the Star of the West has landed her troops, countermand her orders and order her with the troops to Hampton Roads, and also give any information as to the existing state of affairs there, and then return immediately to Hampton Roads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The New York Commercial Advertiser dispatch says the Senate committee of commerce by a vote of three Southern against two Northern, has decided not to report Mr. McIntyre's nomination for collector at Charleston to the Senate.

The Post-despatches says Lord Lyons, Mr. Seglinder, the Bremen consul, and other leaders of the diplomatic corps, have requested Secretary Black to furnish official information whether the government of the United States would recognize the clearance of vessels which may be issued by the state authorities of South Carolina; and also whether foreign vessels could properly pay duties to South Carolina officers. Mr. Black's answer has not transpired. It is understood to have been in the negative. In reply to the questions, he states however, that foreign vessels entering seceding ports and paying duties there would draw more indulgence than others, but adds that the government is reluctant to consider the subject in the present unsettled condition of the country.

The vote in the Senate yesterday on the secession proposition, was immediately telegraphed south by the secessionists, who were greatly rejoiced at the result.

It is here have been offered for the five million loan, they will be opened on Saturday. The bulk of the loan will be taken at eight per cent.

The President has nominated Mr. Dougherty as Counsel at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.
The question discussed in the Senate, upon Mr. Holt's nomination, was whether he was a coarctionist. His friends denying it, and maintaining that it is his earnest desire to prevent bloodshed; but to maintaining laws by every possible and peaceful means. During the debate of the nomination, Mr. Crittenden is said to have taken the ground that as Kenrick is now a central state, enjoying all the prosperity consequent upon the present union form of government, she would never consent to its breaking up and the formation of a southern confederacy, of which she would be a border state, exposed to all dangers and losses of such a position. It is stated that he was much affected during this portion of his remarks, and the manner in which he upbraided the southern men who defeated his compromise in the Senate was very severe. He took the position that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, either by peaceful means or force; and that force used against the lawless citizens of a government, is not coercion of a state. The speech being unexpected created great sensation among the Senators.

The Indian office is in receipt of late intelligence that 5,000 Sioux are collected on a look of the Platte, and threaten to take Fort Kearney, wipe out the white settlers and stop all emigration.

Secretary Hall transmitted to Congress today a statement from Col. Craig, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, which shows that early last year, a special director of Secretary Floyd, he transmitted 15,000 stand of arms from Springfield and Watervliet, to arsenals in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. The larger number were Springfield muskets of the latest patent, but the minority consisted of muskets altered to percussion locks and rifles. Col. Craig adds, the arms sent to these states have since been seized by the state authorities.

Gen. Harney has been challenged by a late officer in the army. They are both in Washington.

Jan. 19.
Bids for the Treasury loan reached twelve and a half millions at from 9 to 12 1/2 per cent. The award is understood will be made to bidders under 11 per cent., and the average is about 10 1/2 per cent.

The challenger of Gen. Harney is Lt. Thierie.

There were about one hundred bidders for the five million loan.

New York News.

New York, Jan. 18.—The military of New Jersey are taking measures for placing their brigades on a war footing.

The Times states on authority of a letter from an officer from Fort Sumpter that Major Anderson heard the day before the arrival that the star of the West had left New York with reinforcements for him, and that he gave orders not to fire upon the batteries because he was anxious to avoid collision.

The Tribune has positive information that it is the intention of the rebel leaders at Charleston to attack Fort Sumter as soon as their envoy returns from Washington.

The recent charge of Judge Smalley on the treason at the South, has driven several Southerners from this city. Gen. Tholl, agent of Alabama for the purchase of fire-arms, departed so hastily on Wednesday, that he neglected to complete his contracts.

James E. Kerrigan, M. C. elect from this city, has been summoned as a witness before the United States Court. It will be remembered that he advertised some time since for men to form a military organization.

President Buchanan and Secretary Thompson.

The correspondence between President Buchanan and Secretary Thompson, on the occasion of the resignation of the latter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1861.—SIR: It is with extreme regret I have just learned that additional troops have been ordered to Charleston. This subject has been frequently discussed in the Cabinet Councils; and when on Monday night, Dec. 31, the orders for reinforcements to Fort Sumpter were countermanded, I distinctly understood from you that no order of the kind would be made without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet. It is true that on Wednesday, Jan. 2, this subject was again discussed in the Cabinet, but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said. I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer Star of the West, sailed from New York last Saturday night with 250 men, under Lieut. Bartlett, bound for Fort Sumpter. Under these circumstances I feel bound to resign my commission as one of your constitutional advisers, in to your hands.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON.

His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.—SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation, on yesterday, of the office of Secretary

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all the slave states there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years, in the free states, to the extension of slavery in the common territories of the United States. The Republican party, which cast its votes for the successful Presidential candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utterance by speech or through the press, in the slave trade; while its policy, principles and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with slavery and its overthrow by state authorities or intervention of the Federal Government. Considerable masses even in the Free States, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partisan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved.—While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the co-operation of many good and patriotic citizens. On a complex issue between the Republican party and the disunionists, although it involves the direct national calamities, the result might be doubtful for the Republican party is weak in a large portion of the Union. But on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, this verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partisan passions and prejudices.

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent reorganization with or without consent, a distinct Controversy as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already incidentally bestowed upon it.

The case is different, however, in regard to the other subjects which I have brought in this connection before the Senate.

Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are, therefore, no convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name or thing; all are subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were to be tried as it ought only to be determined by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot. It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer it to the arbitration of civil war. I have such faith in this Republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire, that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration, without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow Government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with constancy, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle and violence with the right hand of peace. Therefore, sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of a State, is a man or only property, I answer that, within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freedom from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery, I agree that all laws of the States, whether free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Secondly, Experience, in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State; and if it were in my power, I would not alter the Constitution in that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that it shall not by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

Thirdly, While I think that Congress has exclusive power, foreign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common territories of the United States, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction slavery in such territories, or any where else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the territories, is like every other question to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the case of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the re-

maining territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If therefore, Kansas was admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States, which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary, into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character, would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitement of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not till then,—one, two or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic law ought to be made. A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law, when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented; or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alterations of empire.

Fourthly, I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them. Fifthly, Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon, (General Lane,) I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as higher walls, railroads, rivers and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other the towns of the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbors on our western coast.

If in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own. I learned from Jefferson, that in political affairs we cannot do what we please to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entailing different views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall chiefly lend to the Government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the Union; advising, only, that it practice as far as possible the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat that casual accidents unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder; and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still my faith in the Constitution and the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken.—Coolness, calmness and resolution are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing. Soon enough, I trust for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be the determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fail. This people which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as disunion. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of States and Empires. No, sir; if it were cast down to-day, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe! woe! to the man that nearly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure; and men, in after times, shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for dangers surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice, and humanity.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tamm is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His office will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Roscoe & Loxton are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

The News.

There is evidently a calm in the secession storm, notwithstanding all the bluster and bravado of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The conservative sentiment which has recently made itself felt in the Northern States, and the firmness which disunion measures will be met and put down have lulled the secession storm. If the President will half do his duty, and carry out the will of the people as expressed in their Legislative resolutions, with vigor and patriotism, the sixty days prediction of Gov. Seward may yet be verified.

On the 26th inst., Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted after considerable debate, that the select committee of five, appointed on the 17th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia; if so, whether any officer or employee of the City of Washington, or officer or employee of the Federal Government, in the executive or judicial Department are members of it.

The Evening Post which accused Col. Gardner, Major Anderson's predecessor at Fort Moultrie, of being a secessionist, but afterwards retracted the statement, is now insinuating the same charge against Major Anderson himself. It says Major Anderson, who declares that he is not in need of reinforcements and provisions, is in need of them, and that the cause of communication to the government may be his sympathy with the secessionists themselves, among whom he has four or five brothers.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, at the head of seven hundred state troops demanded, on the 24th, the surrender of the United States Arsenal. His demand was complied with. The troops in charge saluted the United States flag before hauling it down. The U. S. troops are to be sent to New York.

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated \$40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangements of the Federal Government, aside from the present system. The military services tendered to the state by the Catawba Indians of South Carolina have been accepted by the government.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, which passed the House some weeks since, was adopted by the Senate recently by the decisive vote of 36 to 16, and Kansas is at last a free State of the American Union.

The Charleston Courier reports the sale, at auction, recently, of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes at an average of \$437. This is a great falling off from former prices, and is one of the legitimate results of secession.

Lieut. Talbot and Hall, from Fort Sumter, pronounce the rumors of mutiny and disaffection in Major Anderson's command to be base fabrications.

The Wish Father to the Thought.

Rumor says that the South are waiting for Major Anderson to resign his commission and leave Fort Sumter. This is doubtless the ardent desire of the South, but we feel assured that they will be gratified by no such result. O. P. F. will allow no such man as Major Anderson, now that his Cabinet is purged of traitors, to do any such thing, and we venture in advance of the telegraph to predict that Fort Sumter will not be evacuated nor provisions and reinforcements wanted till South Carolina is tired and starved out, and comes to her senses, "clothed and in her right mind, sitting at the feet of" Government.

The rumor, also, that Major Anderson is a secessionist, and is playing into the hands of the South, is the merest twaddle. He is loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and will, with his gallant little band, shed his last drop of blood in defending the Stars and Stripes from the assaults of foes without or traitors within.

Great Mall Robberies—Arrest of the Culprits.

For the past two or three months there has been a great irregularity in the mail matter going from and coming to this place. It has been next to an impossibility to send money by letter, to any point below Stillwater, and have it reach its destination in safety.—Letters by almost every mail to our citizens, have been broken open, re-sealed in the most bungling manner, and forwarded, minus their contents. Every effort has been made by our Postmaster to ferret out the guilty parties, but, until the past week, all to no avail.

From facts brought to light recently, however, it was thought that the robberies were being carried on at the Stillwater post office, and the Postmaster, Mr. Black, aided by Mr. Terry, of the Saint Paul post office, and Mr. Granville M. Stickney, Sheriff of Washington county, have been unceasing in their exertions to detect the robbers, which have, we are rejoiced to learn, at length proved successful.

On Saturday last, George Hooker, a young man who has been employed as clerk in the Stillwater post office and another young man of the name of Erasmus D. Easton, who has been employed, until within a few days, in the Messenger office, Stillwater, as a compositor, were arrested and lodged in jail, in St. Paul, to await examination before the U. S. Commissioner, which is to take place to-morrow, charged with having committed the robbery at Stillwater.

For the following additional particulars, we are indebted to the Pioneer of the 27th inst.: "These two young men slept together, and are jointly charged with the crime. Hooker is a mere boy, a bright, honest-looking and frank young fellow, who denies his guilt positively, and says Easton abused his confidence and alone committed the depredations. The people of Stillwater believe him to be innocent of the crime.

Easton is undoubtedly guilty and to a great extent. His trunk, which was at Stillwater, was opened and found full of opened letters, and the way bills which are sent with packages. Numbers of them were postmarked St. Paul. The whole mail of December 19th seemed to have been taken! Easton was in this city when this took place, having come over on Monday, and found employment at his trade here, where he was when arrested. Letters and way-bills were found on his person when he was taken! He is a young man of about twenty-three years of age, with a sinister and down-cast expression of countenance.

Altogether this is one of the most bold and extensive mail robberies ever committed in the State, and the recklessness of the parties in not destroying the evidence of crime is incredible.

Mr. Stickney deserves much credit for his exertions in ferreting the matter out, and promptness in making the arrest, when suspicion was firmly fixed on the parties supposed to be the guilty ones."

Mr. Stickney was in town on Tuesday last for the purpose of subpoenaing witnesses to attend the examination at St. Paul. Messrs. A. A. York, G. W. Seymour and Oscar Roos were summoned. Mr. Stickney informed us that there were 110 letters in Easton's trunk, all of which had been opened, re-sealed and nicely done up in packages, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of returning them to the Stillwater office to be forwarded to their destination. He also informed us that Easton has confessed the crime, but implicates Hooker with him, although Hooker still persists that he knew nothing of it, and is entirely innocent of the crime.

We have known Easton for the past year, and from our slight acquaintance with him, supposed him an honest young man. How he should have been led into such a bold and reckless robbery is beyond our comprehension. But the evidences of his guilt are sufficient to convict him, and we see no other alternative than that he must suffer the penalties of the law that he has so boldly outraged.

And if Hooker is innocent, as is asserted by his friends, we trust he is able to prove himself so, although everything looks dark for him at the present writing.

The Present and the Next Congress.

The Republicans have now a majority in both branches of the National Congress. Senator Hunter, on Monday, conceded this to be a fact, so far as the Senate is concerned, by resigning his position as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, which he has held for fifteen years. We believe Senator Fessenden, of Maine has served longer on that Committee than any other Republican Senator, and he will doubtless take Mr. Hunter's place.

In the present Senate, composed of sixty-six members, the Republicans have twenty-six Senators, and if the Senate

was full, other parties, forty; but the withdrawal of the Senators from the eleven cotton states, will make the Senate stand, Republicans, 26; conservatives, 26. The Senate will be so constituted before the close of the session.—But after the fourth of March the Republicans, even if the states of Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Maryland remain in the Union, will have a majority of six or eight Senators.

In the House of Representatives, the Republicans, have now, and will have, in the next Congress, a clear and undoubted majority.

Senator Reiner of the St. Croix.

We are gratified to see, says the Minnesotan, that Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, in adjusting the standing committees in the Senate, paid Dr. Reiner the representative of the St. Croix valley, the compliment of placing him at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, one of the first and most responsible positions in the body. Dr. Reiner was a member of the First State Senate. In the contest to pay the Five Million Loan Bill, he was led by his spirit of precedence to consider it a measure of evil, and he accordingly took a most resolute stand against its adoption. Active, energetic, determined, a true friend and a foe not to be despised. Dr. Reiner is one of the men whose practical ability is valuable to the State, and we hope to see him yet employed by it in positions of a wider and higher trust.

St. PAUL MINNESOTIAN.—The publication of the St. Paul Minnesotan has been suspended, its material sold to the Press Company, and its subscription merged in the Press. We have been a constant reader of the Minnesotan since the spring of 1854, and it is with no little regret that we chronicle its demise.—It did not die a natural death, but was coolly and cruelly slaughtered, "not by its enemies," but by those who should have been its friends. While Dr. Foster has had the charge of its columns, it has been a consistent advocate of Human Liberty, and an open and avowed enemy to fraud in general and the Democratic party of the State in particular. And in our opinion the party should have acknowledged, in a becoming manner, the claim the Dr. had upon them, instead of giving him the cold shoulder and compelling him to dispose of the concern at a ruinous sacrifice.

In retiring from the chair editorial, Dr. Foster has hosts of friends who wish him a long life and abundant success in whatever position he may occupy, and who will also sadly miss the weekly visits of the old Minnesotan.

NEW LAW FIRM.—We direct the attention of our readers to the law card of Messrs. Stannard & Setzer, in this issue. They have recently formed a co-partnership for the practice of the law, are both old residents of the State and will, beyond a doubt, receive a large share of the business here. Parties from abroad having taxes to pay, or any other business to transact in Chicago or the adjoining countries, would do well to place it in their hands.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1861.—We have received from the publishers a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1861. It contains full election returns from all the States, the popular vote for President in 1852, '56 and '60, with a great deal of useful information upon all important subjects. Price, per single copy 13 cts., per dozen, \$1.00, per hundred, \$7.00. Address The Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street, N. Y.

We received a call, on Wednesday last, from our old friends, Messrs. Tilton and Lambertson, of the St. Peter Land Office. Although both Democrats, they are just the best fellows in the world, and are as hale and hearty as ever, notwithstanding the prospect of being ousted from a comfortable office in a short time.

Rev. A. M. Torbet will deliver the next lecture before the St. Croix Literary Association, on Wednesday evening, February 6th. Subject, "The formation of popular opinion and national Character."

From California.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Legislature of California met at Sacramento on the 7th. Don Pablo Della Guina, a native of California, of fine attainments, was chosen President of the Senate. He is a Douglas Democrat, and was elected without a caucus nomination, receiving material support from the Republicans, the entire Beckwith vote, and but four Douglas Senators. This indicates a disorganization of the Douglas party. The Assembly has not yet elected a Speaker. Gov. Denver and Mr. McDougal are regarded as the leading candidates for the United States Senate.

The Pony express with dates from Fort Kearney to the 24th ult., has arrived,

Early History.

The following is a copy of the records which first set in operation our judicial organization:

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CHICAGO, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, JUNE TERM, A. D. 1852.

Present, Hon. Jerome Fuller, Judge of the District Court, First Judicial District. Held at the house of Samuel Thomson, Taylor Falls, this 7th day of June, 1852. The roll called. The Grand Jury (named in my last letter) answered to their names. The following persons were summoned and added to the Grand Jury list: W. E. Bush, E. R. St. Clair, C. F. Fox, W. E. Doe, Joseph W. Furber, W. S. Marshall.—W. H. C. Folsom, Foreman. M. E. Ames was appointed by the Court Prosecuting Attorney. After examination in open court, ordered by Judge that license be granted to L. K. Stannard to practice in all courts of this Territory, until next session of U. S. Court of said Territory. Presentment by the grand jury against H. Shultz and A. R. Hawkins. Indictment against W. Forsyth returnable forthwith. Forsyth was arrested. Ames for U. S., Stannard for defendant. Sentence suspended and defendant entered into recognisance for his appearance to next term. A. SMITH, Clerk.

June Term, 1853. Held at the house of Richard Arnold. Present, Hon. Wm. Welch, Judge. J. L. Taylor acted as foreman of the grand jury, and N. C. D. Taylor acted as Clerk of Court. At this term the grand jury made one presentment, and found one indictment.—Much feeling was enlisted, by the officers of the court and the bar, that this grand jury should dare to find an indictment against a United States officer.—By some hoens-pocus engineering, the indictment was never again heard of.—That your readers may know the origin of this affair, I will quote from Neill's History of Minnesota: "On the 9th of April, a party of Ojibways killed a Dakota at the village of Shokpay. A war party from Kaposia then proceeded up the valley of the St. Croix, and killed an Ojibway. On the morning of the 27th, a band of Ojibways warriors, naked, decked and fiercely gesticulating, might have been seen in the busiest street of the Capital, (St. Paul) in search of their enemies. Just at that time a small party of women, and one man, who had lost his leg in the battle of Stillwater, arrived in a canoe from Kaposia, at the Jackson street landing. Perceiving the Ojibways they retreated to the building now known as the 'Pioneer office', and the Ojibways discharging a volley through the windows, wounded a Dakota woman, who soon died. For a short time the infant capital presented a sight similar to that witnessed in ancient days in Hadley and Deerfield, the then frontier towns of Massachusetts. Messengers were dispatched to Fort Snelling for the dragoons, and a party of citizens mounted on horseback, were quickly in pursuit of those who with so much boldness had sought the streets of St. Paul as a place to avenge their wrongs. The dragoons soon followed, with Indian guides scenting the track of the Ojibways like bloodhounds. The next day they discovered the transgressors near the Falls of the St. Croix. The Ojibways, manifesting what was supposed to be an insolent spirit, the order was given by the lieutenant in command to fire, and he whose scalp was afterward daguerrotyped in Graham's Magazine, wallowed in gore." Thus you have Mr. Neill's graphic account. Of the outrages and shooting in St. Paul, I have nothing to say; but when my mind reverts to this shameful, dastardly tragedy in our midst, my blood boils.

This brave lieutenant in command, with the dragoons, arrived at the residence of Mr. F. W. Lammer, near our town, shouting, yelling and gurgling R. G. whisky from their canteens. The Indians were camped in the woods, on the north side of Mr. Lammer's field. At such hideous noises the Indians, affrighted, took leg bail. This lieutenant ordered his company into the same bail. The speed of the horse soon caught the Indians, when the lieutenant ordered his company to fire. They did so, the shot taking effect in the rear of one old Indian killing him on the spot. It seems they scalped him. The victor with his spoil returned to the infant capital, which stood garrisoned by the brave dragoons of Fort Snelling, where he was feted and toasted, and this distant settlement numbering about fifty souls, was left to defend itself against the avenging Indians.—For days and months retaliation was expected from the Indians, but their manhood spurned the idea of seeking revenge on our quiet settlement. These military posts oftentimes border very near on what is termed a nuisance. The grand jury of June 1852 found an indictment against this lieutenant. What has become of it? Echo answers—what!—A Sioux hunting party, of about 200,

were returning this same day from Apple river. On arriving in our town and hearing of the murder of the Chippewa, immediately gave the war-whoop and bounded over the rocks and hills, leaving pieces of their garments in their war-trail behind. They soon found the Chippewa corpse, when they gave vent to their barbarous customs of dancing.—Mangling the body—and severing the feet, they hung them upon a tree. They left their knives sticking in the body when they departed. The little band of pursued Chippewas during this melee, were safely ensconced in the trap rocks of our village. The friends of the murdered Chippewa gathered up the fragments of his body and buried it, after taking the knives and safely securing them, for future use in sticking a Sioux. What else could be expected by our citizens but retaliation from the Chippewas? Were we not completely at their mercy—beyond the guardian care of a Fort Snelling—unprotected by military officers—no dragoons to stand as sentinels?

(To be continued.) Chicago.

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES.

NEW JERSEY FOR THE UNION.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF THE JERSEY BLUES.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION—ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Probable Repeal of Personal Liberty Bills in Massachusetts.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 24.

In the state convention to-day the committee of fifteen reported to the convention the ordinance of secession, which will probably pass to-morrow (Friday.) The ordinance declares that all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union are repealed, and that the Union now existing between Louisiana and other states, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved. It also declares the resumption by the state of all rights and powers heretofore delegated to the federal government, absolving her citizens from allegiance to said government, and that the state is in full possession of all the rights of sovereignty which appertain to a free and independent state. It further declares that all rights acquired and vested under the constitution of the United States, or by any act of this state, or by act of Congress, or by treaty, or under the laws of this state not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as though this ordinance had not passed.

A resolution was reported to the convention in the form of an ordinance recognizing the right of the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributary, by all friendly states bordering thereon; the right of ingress and egress through the mouth of the Mississippi, by all friendly states, and declaring a willingness to enter into stipulations to guarantee the exercise of such rights.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 25.

At ten minutes past one o'clock this p. m., the vote on the ordinance for immediate secession was taken, which resulted in yeas 113, nays 17. The convention has adjourned to New Orleans.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 26.

At ten minutes past one o'clock this p. m., the vote on the ordinance for immediate secession was taken, which resulted in yeas 113, nays 17. The convention has adjourned to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.

Cannons are being fired and the Pelican flag is everywhere unfurled. There is great excitement. Returns from Texas thus far indicate an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has appointed Hon. Beverly Johnson, A. W. Bradford, Wm. T. Goldsborough, W. C. Risfield, and J. Dixon, all devoted to the Union, commissioners to meet the delegates appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, in Washington on the 14th of February.

The special Charleston correspondent of the American, says that the South Carolina vigilance committee has ferreted out a man named Dodge, enlisted as a soldier at Fort Moultrie, charged with being the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and compelled him to leave the state.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.

The Union resolutions, embodying Mr. Crittenden's proposition, or recommending some other conciliatory measures, and appointing Chas. S. Olden, Peter M. Williams, R. M. Price, Edmund D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Wm. C. Alexander, J. Stricker, and Wm. C. Alexander, commissioners in bringing about a reconciliation, in order to preserve the Union, came up in the House to-day; and after a whole day's session without adjournment, passed—yeas 31, nays 11.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.

The resolution recently passed by the New York Legislature, tendering men and money to the President to coerce the seceding states, came before the House yesterday, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The same resolutions were made the special order of to-day in the Senate. At a

Democratic caucus last night, resolutions were adopted similar to those of Mr. Crittenden. Advice from different parts of the state indicate a Union feeling, and that the convention will be filled with conservative men.

Boston, Jan. 25.
The motion offered in the House, granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to the anti-slavery society, after a warm debate, was lost. The bill introduced, empowering the government to place the military under the orders of the Sheriff of any county, on application of the twelve citizens, for suppression of mobs and protection of free speech, was referred to the judiciary committee. Wendell Phillips, Messrs. Martin, Wigginson, and other negroes and abolitionists, appeared on the Personal Liberty bill to-day, and remonstrated against its repeal. It will undoubtedly be repealed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS AT FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
The House committee on military affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter, appropriating \$1,150, to indemnify them for military instruments, clothing, furniture, etc., lost in precipitately leaving Fort Moultrie, and such remuneration is recommended to all officers of the fort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
Fifty artillery men from New York arrived here this morning and immediately left for Fort Washington, to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty. It is not true that Mr. King, the first assistant postmaster general, refused to hold any communication with ex-Senator Yulee. He simply declined to show him the papers he asked to see, relative to the abolition of the post office and discontinuance of the mail to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

Minnesota Legislature.
Six bills passed the Senate yesterday, and a number of other bills were introduced. The School question was taken up at 11 o'clock, an adjournment of without much debate, by covering the whole subject to the Committee on Schools and School Lands, with instructions to report a bill providing for the care and disposal of the school lands and the funds arising therefrom. On an adjournment took place in Committee of the Whole on a bill relating to the foreclosing of real estate. The Election bill was also considered, but the Committee rose without definite action. The Committee on University and University Lands reported a bill to repeal chapter 70th of the special laws of 1858. It appears that the Regents of the University, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in June 1855, appointed Judge B. B. Meeker to select certain lands in the Winona Land District, and granted as compensation five dollars per day, with authority to employ a practical surveyor. The selection was fully performed and returns made to the Winona Land Office. Senator-subsequently went to these lands, and as a result, passed in 1858, alienating lands worth \$20,000, on the mere statement of combined and interested parties. One of the parties has since written to the authorities of the University, that Register Luman agreed with him to "scratch off" from the books all evidence of University title.

In the House, Mr. Nessel, of our city, was sworn in and took his seat. Quite a debate sprang up on the Railroad Question. The discussion was as to whether the question should be settled by making the outstanding State Railroad Bonds subservient to the building of the roads, or whether the bonds should be entirely disconnected with their building. Mr. Banning took the position first named, and Mr. Child and Hanscom, the latter. Both sides urged their views with great earnestness and ability. The test vote was had by which an opinion can be formed of sense of the whole House.—Press 25th.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Holly introduced a bill relating to the construction of a railroad from some point on the Root River division of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, to the Big Sioux river.

The bill introduced by Mr. Jones, to amend Section ten, chapter thirty-five, of the public Statutes, so as to authorize deeds and other written instruments concerning real property, which are acknowledged before a Notary Public, or other officer having a seal of office out of this State, to be recorded without any authentication other than the certificate and seal of office of the officer taking the acknowledgment.

Mr. Barney's bill to amend Section eighty-eight, chapter fifty-nine of the Public Statutes, provides for filing transcripts of judgments in Justice Courts, and in District Courts or other courts than where judgment is rendered; also a bill which amends Section eighty-eight of chapter sixty-one, of the Public Statutes, so as to do away with the levy of execution upon real estate.

Mr. Galbraith's bill, relating to uses and trusts confers, in terms, upon District Courts, the same powers which were possessed by the Court of Chancery before its abolition in the execution of express trusts in case of the death of the surviving trustee, and is a substitute for section 34, chapter 32, of the Public Statutes.

In the House but little of interest transpired. A short discussion took place upon a resolution looking to a law, to further extend the time of redemption on lands sold for taxes in 1858. The resolution was indefinitely postponed, but the vote was not of a character to indicate positively that the House is opposed to the measure.—Press, 26th.

Our report of Senate proceedings yesterday, does not convey a proper idea of the amount of business transacted. The Senate spent nearly three hours in committee of the whole, during which a number of bills were prepared for a third reading.

In the House, a short discussion took place on the School Land Question, brought out by the introduction, by Mr. Child, of a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill providing for the sale of a portion of the lands. The Senate's joint resolution in regard to a Northern Pacific Railroad were passed.—Press, 27th.

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorneys & Counsellors
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.
WILL attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,
M. C. TUTTLE,
Third Street, Over Express Office.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs
Are or Can be Made.
Having secured the services of a First Class Artist, I am prepared to make Photographs from miniature to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerotypes or ambrotypes or deceased friends who have been engaged and exposed to the features of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leather pictures and ambrotypes made for fifty cents. Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

NEW MEAT MARKET,
J. D. Ballard,
PROPRIETOR,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Fourth street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,
Mackerel, White Fish,
LARD AND TALLOW.
The highest cash prices paid for
Fat Beef Cattle,
HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash, Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-17
Smith & Whittings,
MERCHANTS
AND
General Traders.
ALSO DEALERS IN
LOGS AND LUMBER.
Constant on hand
SEASONED DRESSED SIDING
AND
SHEDS AND SHEDS.
NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

J. W. MULLEN,
HAS received a Fresh Lot of
FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,
For the Holidays,
CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF
Every Description,
GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,
Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,
CITRON AND FIGS.
ALSO,
A Fresh Supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES
LAND WARRANTS.
LAND WARRANTS,
ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Fiscal Statement of the Affairs of Chisago County, State of Minnesota, for the Year Ending December 31st, 1860.

Jan'y 4.	To Swen Nelson for boarding Caroline Carl on paper, from Sept 16 1859 to Jan 1st 1860, at \$5 per month.....	\$ 21 00
do	To W. C. Folsom for materials supplied to jail as per bill.....	55 05
do	To Q. W. Fuller for rent of Office, \$8, as per bill.....	44 00
do	To Thomas Lacy for sundries as per bill.....	12 05
do	To J. W. Seymour for canvassing election returns of Oct 1859.....	2 00
do	To G. H. Wagner for four months and sundries as per bill.....	112 00
do	To Gustavus Munch for plans and field notes as per bill.....	21 55
Jan'y 5.	To J. H. Dowling for plastering jail as per bill.....	88 16
do	To Axel Smith for 8 days services in making assessment roll of 1860, and 4 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	23 10
do	To S. I. Smith for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To J. H. Dowling for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To J. H. Dowling for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	8 40
do	To J. H. Dowling for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	12 30
do	To G. H. Folsom for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	12 30
do	To F. D. Chapman for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	12 30
Feb. 20.	To John Bailey for running road from Goose Creek to Snake River as per bill.....	9 40
do	To J. H. Dowling for making delinquent tax list of 1859.....	10 00
do	To Oscar Ross for wood and other things for the use of the county as per bill.....	12 00
do	To Wm. Conner for services as per bill.....	21 50
do	To S. I. Smith for two days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	3 00
do	To Axel Smith for two days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To John Hawkins for two days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To G. H. Folsom for two days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To J. H. Dowling for two days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	6 00
do	To T. H. Loken for making delinquent tax list and mileage.....	6 05
Feb. 21.	To Wm. Peaslee for making delinquent tax list and mileage.....	1 80
Feb. 22.	To L. D. Levey for making delinquent tax list and mileage.....	2 00
March 6.	To J. D. Ballard for making delinquent tax list and mileage.....	2 20
do	To S. S. Hamilton for making delinquent tax list and mileage.....	2 20
do	To J. D. Lyster for making delinquent tax list and mileage.....	7 40
do	To amount of court certificates issued and returned from 1st Jan. to this day.....	40 30
June 4.	To F. H. Pratt for printing delinquent tax list, &c., as per bill.....	140 40
do	To Swen Nelson for boarding Caroline Carl on paper, from 19th Feb. to 1st April, at \$5 per month.....	9 00
do	To Gardner B. Clowell for bringing election returns of Rustburg.....	6 00
do	To E. Moore for bringing election returns of Wyanog.....	3 60
do	To H. H. Bush for bringing the election returns of Andover and acting as one of the canvassing board in April election.....	8 80
do	To E. W. Wilcox for bringing the election returns of Suncion.....	6 00
do	To J. C. Hawkins for bringing election returns of Chisago Lake.....	2 00
do	To W. C. Folsom for acting as one of the canvassing board in April election.....	1 00
do	To Thomas Lacy for acting as one of the canvassing board in April election.....	1 00
June 30.	To amount of court certificates issued and returned from 1st Jan. to this day.....	11 34
Sept. 4.	To William Conner for five months and twenty two days services as deputy Auditor, from March 1st to Sept 1st, at \$200 per annum.....	286 00
do	To Wm. Conner for stationery, express, printing, &c., for county use, as per bill.....	24 33
do	To H. H. Newbery for services as per bill.....	4 00
do	Oscar Ross for stationery for county use, as per bill.....	5 00
Sept. 5.	To S. I. Smith for services as county commissioner.....	8 70
do	Otto Walmark for services as county commissioner and mileage.....	8 10
do	F. D. Chapman for services as commissioner.....	8 87
do	Gold T. Curtis for services as District Attorney at the Oct term of 1858 as per bill.....	25 00
	Amount of Certificates and orders issued.....	\$1,233 98
	RECEIPTS.	
	For Grass sold off school land.....	\$ 22 75
	For Justices Fine.....	4 50
	From T. Lacy late Registrar Deeds, added.....	2,468 64
	Co Treasurer.....	391 40
	From T. Lacy for taxes returned delinquent.....	21 00
	For advertisement previous to tax sale.....	25 40
	For taxes and interest of 1859.....	796 90
	For taxes and interest of 1858.....	722 50
	For taxes and interest of 1859.....	7681 01
	PAID STATE TREASURER \$1,086 60	
	PAID SCHOOL DISTRICTS.....	157 25
	PAID TAXES.....	1,188 07
	PAID PER DIEM and mileage to pay state taxes.....	10 00
	PAID GEO. SNOW on lot sold by mistake at tax sale.....	2 25
	To G. H. Folsom for four days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill.....	0,175 29
	Commissioners to Treasurer.....	312 82
	Balance.....	\$315 47
	ASSETS.	
	Delinquent taxes of 1857.....	\$7,783 70
	Delinquent taxes of 1858.....	1,522 60
	Delinquent taxes of 1859, including the 20 per cent. added.....	3,824 80
	Amount in the treasury.....	\$15 47
	INDEBTEDNESS.	
	Due to the State.....	\$9,125 41
	Due to the School Districts.....	228 91
	Due to the towns and County Auditors.....	65 93
	Due to the contingent fund.....	25 32
	Due to the county auditor.....	86
	County Orders outstanding.....	742 45
	Balance in favor of the county.....	\$3,362 80
	I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, according to statement in my office.	
	S. A. WHITING, Per Deputy, WM. CONNER.	
	Special Notices.	
	Dr. Christie's AGUE BALSAM! It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious diseases incident to the climate of the Tropics. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vegetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strichnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merit, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from any injurious effects. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age, without injury, and always with benefit. We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States: New York, Aug. 22, 1855. I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strichnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance. From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution. LAWRENCE REID Prof. of Chemistry.	
	John H. Smith, BLACKSMITH, Government Street. Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the prices are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y	
	CITY BREWERY, TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA. The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale. All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House. SCHOTT-MULLER & BROTHER, n3 ly	
	Notice. In pursuance of Chapter III, Section 22 of the general laws of the State of Minnesota of 1859, Notice is hereby given, that the rate of taxation on each one hundred dollars valuation, and also the total amount levied in Pine County for the year 1860, is as follows: RATE AMT TAX. C. M. D. C. For support State Gov't..... 40 00 For defraying Co. expenses..... 100 00 For support of State common schools..... 10 00 For building and repairing roads..... 80 00 Total..... 150 00 And Notice is further given, that in accordance with Section 25 of said chapter, if any person shall fail to pay the Taxes charged to him or them by the first day of February next after the same become due, such persons will be charged with five per centum thereon, for the use of the County. ADOLPH MUNCH, County Treasurer of Pine County.	

Dr. Guyssott's Improved
EXTRACT OF
YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA,
WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.
Scrophulous or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, a watery, itching, itching in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis, dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side, rheumatism, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, indigestion, &c.
The following cases of Erysipelas, which is one of the most alarming of all diseases, after forty years' experience, two years' exacting study, and the application of one lot and the second the application of a mass of ointment, (the following cases, to be cured by eight bottles of Guyssott's Yellow Dock and SARSAPARILLA, is almost infallible.)
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